"THE CROWN DRAMA"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 284 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, JAPAN.
[illegible], Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Cresby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.,)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,000,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	13,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY,
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

'The Silk you have been admiring'

(1)
'YOUR TASTE'
(2)
'YOUR STYLE'
(3)
'YOUR FASHION'

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available
—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?
Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?
IT IS,
THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SILK! SILK!

If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piecegoods and embroidery at the
Lowest Prices,
where you may see designs never seen before, then pay a visit to or **write for Patterns** (free) stating requirements to
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
270, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite: **Messrs. John Roberts & Co.**

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Yard of Shed No. 2, Victoria Docks by Order of the Bank concerned:—
14 drums Bleaching Powder (Chloride of Lime) ex. s.s. Inhao-Maru.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS TO SECURE AN EXTENSIVE PLOT OF LAND of the Mahim Foreshore, suitable for Fine Seaside Residence or Big Industrial Concern.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 9th day of December, 1917, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following Plot of Land abutting on the Sea-shore at Mahim.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 31,902 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 503, and New No. 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242, and New Survey No. 1547, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 4694 (1), 4694 (2) 4695 and 4696 and Street No. 24 and 24A, 25, 26, and bounded on or towards the North by the sea on or towards the South by the property of Muncherji Pallonji, Contractor, on or towards the East partly by the Mahim Bazaar Road, and partly by a Nalah or passage and on or towards the West by the Sea-shore.
The above land is Pension and Tax tenure and the Vendor pays to the Collector of Bombay Rs. 13-5-1 annually as assessment.
For plan further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for Vendor, at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.
N.B.—This land is approached from B. B. and C. I. Railway, Matunga Station.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th November, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The Sale of furniture belonging to Mr. R. Butters advertised to take place TO-DAY at Cool Mansions has been POSTPONED as the same has been sold privately there will, therefore be no auction sale THIS DAY.

The Sale of valuable bungalow and vacant land at Bandra Hill advertised to take place on SUNDAY the 2nd proximo, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS.
Advocate General vs. Soni Bapalal Narandas.
Pursuant to the consent decree herein dated the 27th August, 1917, and under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Company, will TO-MOROW THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms at 22, Apollo Street, very valuable Pearl, Gold and Silver ornaments herein such as Pearl Nose Ring, Pearl and Ruby necklace, Pearl Lavangia Gold Bangles, one gold ring set with 10 diamonds and 5 rubies, one Gold Ring with 3 Sapphire, Silver Lotas, Silver goongries, Silver Sankla's Silver Kandora, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above is now on view.
IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS & COLOUR MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.
Under instructions from the offices concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, at 3 30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the concerned.
32 casks Aniline dyes of sulphur dark brown, Theonal brown, Theonal yellow, sulphur yellow, sulphur brown, etc. etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be paid for and cleared within 2 days.
On SATURDAY the 1st proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table; drawing room suite; cabinet, glass-door cupboard; writing table; clock, dressing table; chest of drawers, crockeryware; China and Japanese vases; kettles; teapot etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 Secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
2 Secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
The property of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott.
One English built rubber tyred miniature brougham by Morgan with a strong bay Australian horse and a set of harness.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th November, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.	
Local	30	5	per annum.
Up-country	35	6	per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M.B., late M.A.C.S. & M.A.M.S., (U. S. A.), F. S. Sc. (Lond.), M.I.M.A. (Cal.), etc. A distinguished Homeopath of 33 years' standing. Medical Examiner of the Hind. Co-op. Insur. Soc. Ltd.,—is on a short visit here and will take up obstinate cases pronounced incurable by experts. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sandhurst Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

A STROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN whose reputation as an up-to-date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 923

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 10, 2in. size Rs. 12, 2½in. size Rs. 16 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 20, 2in. size Rs. 24 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted. Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
86, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

LEPROSY of ten years standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895.

INTENDING wholesale purchasers from stock of famous Ingersoll and New Haven Co's American watches need apply to KHANNA, Baria Building, Paidhonie. 892

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comfort and separate Blocks. Moderate charges Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

FRUITS, FLOWERS, Etc.

WALNUTS or CHESTNUTS, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, dried apple rings for cooking 6 lbs. for Rs. 4, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Buff Dunkar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 352

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 100 p.m. Apply to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 981

WANTED—A HINDU L.M.S., passed, for Cutch Lakhapat dispensary. Apply or call personally on VIRJI LALJI, Kharuk Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay. 995

WANTED—A SURVEYOR capable of taking flying levels of a large plot of land in Salsette. Apply Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 874

WANTED—A competent WEAVING MASTER, expert in sizing for a Mofussil Mill, good prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), stating pay expected to Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 911

WANTED—One SPINNING CARDING MASTER and one WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry mill. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 944

WANTED—At once an energetic SHORTHAND TYPIST, male or female, for a well established firm dealing in mill stores. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 926

WANTED—Sharp a hard working SALESMAN with good experience of Tailoring Dept. Well experienced in selling and of canvassing goods only such men need apply personally to Messrs. VULLEY & SONS. Tailors, Holland House, Colaba, Causeway. 993

WANTED—An honest JUNIOR CLERK, Coal Bunder experience, good Gujarati and English handwriting, fair knowledge of typing and Gujarati accounts essential. Security Rupees 500 required. Apply in own handwriting with terms to Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 994

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Manager ship of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for service under the British East Africa Protectorate Government:—(a) ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Salary Rs. 300 per month; (b) SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for military duty. Salary Rs. 200 per month with free rations and quarters; (c) SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON (SUPERNUMERARY). Salary Rs. 180 per month; (d) SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Medical Dept. Salary Rs. 150 per month with prospects of increase as vacancies occur to a maximum of Rs. 200 per month. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates and diplomas to:—MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 982.

WANTED for Service in MESOPOTAMIA, AGENTS & TREASURERS for duty with the Supply & Transport Corps. (2) Pay Rs. 50 p.m., 50 per cent. Batta from date of proceeding on Field Service, also 12½ per cent. Mesopotamia allowance whilst in the Field. (3) SECURITY DEPOSIT Rs. 500 essential in cash or Government Promissory Loan Notes etc., NOT PERSONAL. (4.) Application should be submitted to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES & TRANSPORT, POONA DIVISION. Applicants residing in Bombay should apply to the BRIGADE SUPPLY OFFICER, BOMBAY BRIGADE (Bombay Castle behind Town Hall) PERSONAL INTERVIEW PREFERABLE 786

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Xavierian PARSI GRADUATE having liking for teaching, wishes part time morning employment. Apply to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

EDUCATED PARSI LADY wants TUITIONS or companionship. Apply to Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 979

WANTED—TUITIONS in Mathematics. The undersigned—experienced Mathematical Master, celebrated Mathematical Tutor, admired Mathematical Author, Mathematical Specialist, and member of Indian Mathematical Society will remain in Bombay till the end of March next, and will very gladly coach up, outside school-time, College and Matric students in Mathematics. For necessary particulars, please, write to—SHAHMASTER, c/o Sakerlal Trikamlal & Co., Mill & Gin Store Merchants, Nagdevi Street, Out Fort. 976

WANTED.

WANTED—In good locality single room by Parsi student within Rs. 20. Apply to Box. No. 451. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 950.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9553

WANTED—A SCREW CUTTING GAP TREADLE LATHE, 6ft. bed, 9in. centre or thereabouts, and one Lathe self-acting, surfacing and screw cutting 10ft. bed with gap and 10in. to 12in. centre (secondhand or new), complete with wheels and overhead gear. Write to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 971

WANTED.

WANTED FLAT; 2 Bedrooms, Dining & Drawing Room, Electric Lights and Fans, etc., at Fort, Apollo Bunder or Colaba. Write to Box No. 463, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 992

WANTED.—PUPILS by an experienced Graduate, strong in English, Economics and Mathematics. Terms moderate. Write to Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 864

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

WANTED—Respectable CHIEF AGENTS in important centres of Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Native States for the Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., on liberal terms. Rates of premiums moderate. Please apply to Secretaries, 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 785

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A CHEST ARAB HORSE. Thoroughly broken to harness. Open to trial. Apply Box No. 447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 928

BAND SAWING MACHINE.—36" wood band sawing machine with canting table, adjustable top saw pulley, fast and loose pulley. Rs. 2,000 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 975

FOR SALE—ARGYLE CAR, 5 seater, Torpedo Body. 12 to 15 H.P., complete 5 Lamps, perfect running order. As good as new. Rs. 3,000. Apply HAJI AHMED OOMER & SON. 229, Khoja Moholla, Khadak, Bombay. 990

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

LATHE.—A large 60" centre pulley turning, boring and facing Lathe, double geared, 4 step cone, movable tool post, compound slide rest, countershaft. Rs. 5,500 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 453, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 974.

TWO ICE PLANTS FOR SALE—Two Ice Plants, complete with engine and boiler are available FOR SALE, being removed to make room for a bigger Ice Plant. For further particulars apply to RAI SAHEB LALLA PUNNA LALL, Rais and Mill Owner, Ambala. 913

FOR SALE—Latest 75 B. Model Brand New OVERLAND Motor Car, but little used, complete with up-to-date fittings as electric horn, lights, self-starter, clock, etc., Rupees 4,500 or best offer. Owner wants buying larger car. Apply sharp Box No. 461, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

FOR SALE—A Bay Eng. Gelding, 6 years, 15-2, upto 14 stones, quiet to ride, will make a good hunter and charger, price Rs. 3,000 open to reasonable offer. A very fast showy and hard working Brown Aust. Pair, aged, about 15-2. A very useful pair. Price Rs. 1,400 open to reasonable offer. Apply R. SCOTT & Co., Gowalia Tank Road, by giving one day's previous notice. 983

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITIES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

PURDAH DAY.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPEN for Purdah Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 28th November, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

J. E. JACKSON,
889 Honorary Secretary.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 207 Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 28th November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (Bombay Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1917.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 7th November, 1917.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th November 1917 to 7th December 1917 both days inclusive.

The dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 5th December, 1917, during office hours. 880

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. M. C. PATEL, SUB-AGENT, Pathe Freres of Bombay has removed his present show room and Office from the Mahomedi Mahal to the next building adjoining the EDWARDE'S THEATRE, on KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY. 986.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

NOTICE.

ON and after November 28th the offices of the EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND will be at Waterloo Mansions, Esplanade Road
Hours: 10 to 1.
985

NOTICE.

DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY TICKETS SALE are CLOSED on the 15th November, 1917, as the drawing is coming near now, but confederacy ticket 5th and 6th lots are available from
Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co.,
995 Girgaum, Bombay.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination for temporary appointments on Rs. 25. They should be accompanied by certificates of age and character and should be addressed to H. S. KATRAK, Chief Superintendent. 988

NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT WORKS AND ENGINEERING FIRMS.

WE have been appointed SOLE DISTRIBUTORS for the BENGAL BRASS CO., LTD., and can supply from stock Brass Stop Cocks, Bib Taps, Ferrules and most lines of Plumber's Brass work. Please send for prices to PALLONJEE EDULJEE & SON, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay. 611

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the proposed work of additions and alterations to the Bungalow and for erection of stables and servants' quarters at Mt. Pleasant, Napean Sea Road.

The plans, specifications and general conditions of contract may be inspected at the office of the undersigned where forms of tenders may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders are to be sent in to the office of the undersigned on or before 3 p.m. (S. T.), December 3rd and the same must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes as guarantee of good faith and this amount will be forfeited in the event of any evasion or refusal or delay in signing the contract. This deposit will be returned upon non-acceptance of the tender. The architect does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. K. TRILOKEKAR,
Architect.
Albert Building,
Hornby Road. 991

NOTICE.

TO BE FARMED.

RIGHT of removing Calcite as also the right of manufacturing "Chloride of Magnesium" and other compounds of Sodium from within the limits of the Nawanagar State.

Apply stating terms before 1st January, 1918 to—

(Sd.) G. B. DESAI,
Revenue Secretary,
Nawanagar State.
Jamnagar, 20th November, 1917. 906

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. RACHELBAI, D. JOSEPH has contracted to sell the property described in the Schedule hereto to Mr. SHAMBHU MAHADEV PATIL and his wife PARWATIBAI.

Any person having any claim or interest in the said property by way of mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his "Shri Datta Law Office" Nalbazar, Bombay, outside the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Perpetual Pazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhatarpakhadi, Mazagon outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 166.55 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 15 New No. 1624 Old Survey Nos. 1415, 1416, 1420, 1421, 1424, to 1426 and New Survey Nos. 1/3695, 1/3708 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5534 Street No. 54 bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the property of Leonard F. D. DeSouza on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the South by public passage.

Dated this 27th day of Nov. 1917.
D. R. GANDHI,
996 Bond-writer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one client Mr. HAJI MIYA ESS BASHARAT KANGARI has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mistry Adam Abdulla.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All claims if any which are not so received will be considered null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with the messuages hereditaments houses standing thereon and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts situate on the north side of Islampura Cross Lane in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by vacant land of the Board proposed to be laid out as a service passage on the East by Plot No. 92 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board, on the South by Islampura Cross Lane and on the West by Plot No. 90 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 91, on the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/5329, 1/5330, 1/5331, and portions of Nos. 1/5326, 1/5327, 1 and 2/5328 and 1 and 2/5332, and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6759, 6760, 6761, and 6762 Street Nos. 36, 37, 38 and 39 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated 27th day of Nov. 1917.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 987.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA LAXMAN MONE has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned landed property situate on Gorai Road at Eksar, near Malad, outside the Fort of Bombay. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Proprietor of alienated Village Eksar and to the Notified Area Committee Salsette, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house or Bungalow with outhouses standing on a portion thereof situate, lying and being at Gorai Road, Mouje Eksar Taraf Malad, Pot Tukdi Bandora, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the registration Sub-District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,775 square yards or thereabouts and now admeasuring 1908 square yards forming a portion of the land bearing Revenue No. 15, and admeasuring 2 Acres and 17¼ Gunthas Akar Rs. 7 and assessed by the Notified Area Committee Salsette under No. 42 bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property belonging to Damodar Raghunath Thakur and between them the boundary stones, on or towards the West by the land bearing Survey No. 14 wherein there is a school and between them a fence and on or towards the North by a passage to Eksar Village and on or towards the South by a passage to the Tank.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1917.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from SIRDAR VINAYEK DHONDIRAJ BIVALKAR, the below mentioned property:

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land containing by admeasurement 1380-95 square yards or thereabouts (a portion whereof admeasuring 291 square yards has been let out on Fazendari tenure), situate lying and being at or near the old Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and registration Sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 257, 542, New Nos. 1822 and 2632 Old Survey Nos. 42-46 and New Survey No. 1663 together with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1511 and 1512 and Street Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Harsowan Chatur partly by that of Purshotam Kessowji Panwalla partly by that of Amichand Govindji, partly by that of Vassanji Manji and partly by the passage leading to Old Hanuman Lane, on or towards the South partly by the property of Ghela Dayalji, partly by that of Pirojsha Dinshaji Bade and partly by that of Narotum Aanandji on or towards the East by the property of Dasal Narsey and on or towards the west by the property of Harji Mulji.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1917.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
934

JAMS ! JAMS !! JAMS !!!

Assorted kinds of Jams in 2 lbs. tins, Rs. 1-4 each; 36 tins. Rs. 38, carriage and packing extra. Also Dry Fruits Sample Box, Rs. 3-8.

S. D. HAKIM & Co.,
Quetta.
Tele. "Hakim." 872

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1289.

NOTICE.

Piece Goods Furniture, Pianos and other articles for auction sale at Messrs. MEHTA & Co.'s Rooms on Friday the 30th November will be received by them till This Evening.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Anniline Dyes of original packing in half lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysephinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY THE 28TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH LATEST DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction next to the Sir J. J. High School and just opposite to Dwarkadas Building at Hornby Road, very rich substantial latest designed teak and blackwood household and office furniture, such as dining table and chairs, rich cabinets, rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, centre tables, easy chairs, Curzon chairs, tile topped, teapoys, gramaphones, mirrored chest of drawers, single mirror door almirahs, iron and wooden beds, writing tables and chairs, typewriters, corner cabinets, half back sofas, refrigerator ice box, marble top tables, lady's writing tables, dumbwaiters, mahoganised hat stands, blackwood, carved sofas, lady's fancy hand bags, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGAON.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Mr. Rustamji Jehangir Vakil, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Aga Gulam Hoosein Lari and all persons interested in the Equity of redemption of the undermentioned property, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of January, 1916, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part:—

All that piece of Government land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagaon in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay admeasuring 1056 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/3686 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. D. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Noormahomed, on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Nasserwanji Merwanji Panday and others, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Bai Mithibai M. Jeejeebhoy and upon which said piece of Government land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6/96 and Street No. 7.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deed's apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 25 Ash Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES STRIPED ZEPHYR.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms at 25, Medows, Street by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Varjivandas Manordas.

2 cases each 60 pieces fancy striped zephyr, 44inches by 40/45 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th November, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL MOHANMALA, DIAMOND AND EMERALD KANTHI, DIAMOND BUTTONS, DIAMOND AND PEARL THUSI PEARL KANTHIS, PEARL EAR CHODAS, PEARL NOSE-RINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from [redacted] Moorlidhardas, the owner [redacted] garam Chhebildas Yeolawala[redacted] and at the risk of the mortgagors, (1) Motilal and (2) Mohanlal and (3) Mansookhrai Shivram, the owners of the firm of Indrabhan Shivram Marwadi, in Belapur, Zilla Ahmednagar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

3 pearl kanthis each of 4 strings (set in gold), 1 pearl kanthi of 3 strings (set in gold), 4 pearl ear chokdas (set in gold), 4 pearl nose-rings, 1 diamond and pearl thusi, 1 pair karanful 6 pearl shirt buttons, 2 pearl rings, 1 diamond and emerald kanthi, 1 pair gold bajoobandh, 4 diamond rings, 6 diamond buttons, 1 pearl Mohanmala, 2 gold sanklis, 2 gold jadan sanklis, 1 ear-ring, 1 pair diamond karanful.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above ornaments will be on view from TO-MORROW at the Auctioneers' rooms in Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN GOODWILL OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS SHOP.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Wamanrao Madhavrao Dukle and others, traded as Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th day of November, 1917, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Official Assignee, in High Court, Bombay, the well-known goodwill of Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th November, 1917.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 25 PER CENT JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction at Khand Bazaar at the shop of Memon Janu Hussan by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thacker Lalji Godhu.

25 cases Japanese Camphor, each case containing 80 tins of 3 lbs., each tin of 24 bundles, ie., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT
OF PRESENT GALA ATTRACTION ! !
6-30 to-night 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
presents
Tom Melbourne's
COMEDY AND REVUE CO.
IN
a new Musical Comedy
BEFORE
AND
AFTER THE HONEYMOON
ALSO
HUMOURESQUE
A pot-pourri of the latest songs, dances, and burlesques
AND
ALBERT MORROW
IN
New novelties. Still more surprises.
SEE THE MYSTERY OF THE RED HAND.
LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEXT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-MORROW !!!
A Musical Comedy
THE GIRLS HE LOVED
with full and augmented Company.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10
POPULAR PICTURES.
"THE FAITH OF A CHILD"
A WONDERFUL INDIAN WAR STORY WRITTEN BY AN INDIAN AND ACTED BY CONVALESCENT INDIAN SOLDIERS.
"THE GOLDEN BELT"
A powerful drama.
"ROBINET AS A COWBOY"
A comic story of the Wild West.
PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.
REMEMBER
3 DECEMBER
SHOW
"OUR DAY."

Most amazing Scenes in Naval War Fare.
A highly Sensational new serial
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA.
"NEAL OF THE NAVY',
"NEAL OF THE NAVY"
36,000 feet long.
First Instalment 8,000 feet.
With Prizes of Rs. 500 in Cash from Saturday 24th November.
Bursting of the Volcanoe and fire on a Steamer in high seas are main features of the first Instalment.
Sat and Sun. Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30. 8-15 & 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.
The Super Sensational Serial
THE
"IRON CLAW"
"IRON CLAW"
featuring the famous "Exploits of Elaine" Trio
PEARL WHITE
CREIGHTON HALE
SHELDON LEWIS
This week two episodes
'THE DOUBLE RESURRECTION'
and
"THE UNMASKING OF DAVY"
"THE LAUGHING MASK"
WHAT IS HE?
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 4 As.

EMPIRE
Bombay's Most Beautiful Picture Theatre
ANOTHER FINE GOLD ROOSTER
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE
"KING LEAR"
The Tragic story of King Lear and his youngest daughter "CORDELIA."
A Topical film of
Universal Importance.
THE NATIONAL FETE OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
Spectacular Scenes of these famous celebrations specially taken for Exhibition in all civilized countries.
PATHE'S LATEST
GAZETTE
MUTT & JEFF
The Cartoon Comedians.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
WILLIAM COURTENAY AND LILLIAN GREUZE
IN
"THE RECOIL"
A Gold rooster Play in 5 Acts.
A thrilling episode of U. S. Secret Service.
ALSO FRENCH TANKS
Latest French Official Films.
Showing these wonderful machines on the actual battlefield.
PATHE GAZETTE Latest.
"A FIT OF JEALOUSY" Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TIME —7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD, KHETWADI JUNCTION.
5th Instalment, a real Treat. **LIBERTY** 3 Shows nightly 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished patronage of the Police Commissioner, the Dy. P. Comsr., our popular citizen Mr. S. Barodawala and the Managing Committee.
Sunday 2nd December Special Show at 9 p. m.
IN AID OF
OUR DAY FUND.
Each drop helps to fill an Ocean
Now it is our turn—Can we put you in Motion?
Just drop your drop to drop their drops
Who ventured unjustly your drops to drop
Come! assist with money those who assist you with their lives.
Will shortly be screened—Exploits of Elline
LOOK OUT FOR THE DATE.

ELDORADO
CINEMA.
presents
THE "ITALA" COMEDY
IN FOUR PARTS
FOOLSHEAD!
FOOLSHEAD!
FOOLSHEAD!
AND THE BRAZILIAN BOOTS
A four-reel mirth-maker with Andre Deed, Foolshead, in the leading role. A regular feast of fun and merriment.
A LAUGH! A SCREAM! A YELL!
'Tis a long time since you last saw Foolshead. Don't fail to pay him a visit to-night.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
FINAL EPISODE OF
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
THE
VOICE ON THE WIRE
See the solution of the mystery which has been baffling you for the last seven weeks.
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
LAMINGTON ROAD. Tel. No. 1304.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
DILKHUSH THEATRE
in the
Indian Village.
Famous Indian Musicians
from Gwalior and Jaipur will perform
from 5 to 6 p.m., 6-15 to 7-15 and 9-30 to 10-30.
MISS TARABAI
The famous Indian Lady Sandow will perform
7-20 to 8-20.
Stage Management by
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOU WILL HAVE JUST FINISHED THE INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT OF THE
BOMBAY FAIR & EXHIBITION.
On Saturday next, a new attraction will commence in another part of Bombay!
This is going to be the greatest display of submarine manœuvres, the most awe-inspiring exhibition of daring, valour, diplomacy and treachery!
DON'T LOOK PUZZLED!
It is the advent of a mighty and unequalled Grand Serial—32,000 feet, in 32 parts—
The SECRET of the SUBMARINE
A unique serial screen drama that unfolds the mysteries of Submarine Navigation before your eyes. Full of fascinating incidents, brimming with intensely break-neck dare-devil deeds of spies employed by the secret societies of several nationalities
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD—opposite the Cama Baug).
SIX PARTS DURING THE FIRST WEEK.
Don't miss this wonderful Serial. Start right from the beginning.
THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME INCLUDES
"THE CROWN DRAMA"
Fine thrilling episode of a lost crown. and
"MOHINI"
A rare and beautiful Indian film by Mr. Phalke.
Also the **GAUMONT GAZETTE** and a **COMIC.**

SATURDAY NEXT
For the First Time in India
CHUMS
(a four-reel drama)
featuring
CONSUL III
The Famous Man-Monkey
THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN OF THE ANIMALWORLD
There are monkeys and monkeys, but the world famous CONSUL III (the late property of F. Bostock, Esq.) is appearing EXCLUSIVELY in CHUMS. Do not make mistakes with other productions.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA.
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET)
Telephone 1882.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 26th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports		..
Mid. Americans spot trading value		22.16
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis		31.95
New York 11 a.m.. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	29.25
	Mar.	28.84
	May	28.61
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	27.90
	Mar.	27.64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.50
February	Not quoted
March	22.41
April	Not quoted
May	22.40

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	21.00
Nov.-Dec.	20.60
Dec.-Jan.	20.45
Jan.-Feb.	20.35
Feb.-Mar.	20.26
March-April	20.17
April-May.	20.09
May-June.	20.01
June-July.	19.93

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.43+33
February	22.42+38
March	22.41+45
April	22.41+45
May	22.41+46

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices.
Nov.	21.20
Nov.-Dec.	20.80
Dec.-Jan.	20.65
Jan.-Feb.	20.55
Feb.-Mar.	20.46
March-April	20.37
April-May	20.29
May-June	20.21
June-July	20.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	30.75
March	30.35 Unchgd.
May	30.25

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices.
November	25.29+44

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 26th:

M.G. Bengal	Good	17.40
"	Fully Good	17.65
"	Fine	17.90
No. 1 Oomra	Good	18.56
" "	Fully Good	18.81
" "	Fine.	19.06
Broach	Good	20.54
"	Fully Good	21.12
"	Fine	21.20
Scinde	Good	17.22
"	Fully Good	17.47
"	Fine	17.72

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 24th:

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Calcutta Oct/Nov.	595

London, Nov. 26th:

Linseed Calcutta Oct/Nov.	595

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec Sellers	21/6

Tone —Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

This morning Good Broach was quoted Rs. 532 both on Exchange and Association terms but after receipt of the Liverpool closing cable of yesterday the tone was firmer, and business was done in good Broach during the morning at Rs. 536 Association in Fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 525 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened at 2-30 p.m. Good Broach being Rs. 538, but buyers holding off the rate declined to Rs. 535. A small business was done at about this price and the rate then declined to Rs. 532½. Later on it improved to Rs. 534½. At Colaba transactions were made in Good Broach at Rs. 530. Exchange and Association rates were practically the same, and business on both terms is now being done in the bazaar. At the close the market was easier at Rs. 525 for Good Broach.

Ready cotton continues in good demand particularly New Crop lots, for which good prices are being paid.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	525
Fine Bingangbat Wardah	—	January	520
" Nagpur Kampti	—	"	522
" Khamgaon Akola	—	"	516
" Khandeish	—	"	433
" Muthia	—	"	460
" Bengal	—	"	449
Fully Good Bengal	—	"	418

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach	—	April	527
Bengal	—	January	412
Akola	—	January	515

Market declined. Wary selling by speculators.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 27TH NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	462	432		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	448			"
M.G. Wardha	535			"
M. G. Nagpore	572			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	522			"
M.G. Khandeish	495			"
M.G. Muthia	495			"
M.G. Broach			536	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COLABA, 27th Nov., 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	463	431	..	Ready
	456	421	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	451	421	..	Ready
	436	430	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	485	455	..	Ready
	495	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G.)	521	495	..	Ready
	520	495	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	522	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	..
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	524	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	527	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	532	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	541	..	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	535	510	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	528	1/25th April 18
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	491	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	..

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 26th November :—

Cotton	3,916 bales.
Wheat	28,025 cwts.
Linseed	4,484 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	943 "
Gingellyseed	1,591 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	31 "
Castorseed	2,381 "
Rice	3,372 "
Myrabollams	500 "
Cottonseed	3,952 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,918 "
Jowar	221 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,545 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

Silver Market is steady :—
Bar Gold, Rs. 27-2.
Sovereign, Rs. 17-2.
Silver Ready Ex-duty, Rs. 101-6.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty, Rs. 101-7.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France, Fr. 193¼.
3 Months' sight Francs, Fr. 201¼.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 206¾.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 295.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan, Rs. 142¾.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant, Rs. 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, Rs. 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces, Rs. 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces, Rs. 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, Rs. 80.
4 per cent. Long dated, Rs. 78.
Municipal Long dated, Rs. 76.
Municipal Short dated, Rs. 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years' Jan-July, Rs. 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, Rs. 92.
Sanitary Rs. 94.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady to firm and a good amount of business was put through. During the later part of the day however there was a reaction due to profit taking and bulls unloading for December settlement.

In the New Market also a fair amount of business was put through but at the close the prices eased off due to weak-holders selling. The Bombay Stock Exchange will be closed on 28th instant.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—
Standards Rs. 2,195, Tata Mills Rs. 890, Simplexs Rs. 982/8, Shapurjis Rs. 158/12, Pearls Rs. 682/8, New Greats Rs. 325, Madhavjees Rs. 2,635, Kohinoors Rs. 1,075, Manockjees Rs. 245, Petits Rs. 2,100, Indian Bleechings Rs. 245, Indore Malwas Rs. 415, Fazulbhoys Rs. 905, Davids Rs. 682/8, Currimbhoys Rs. 435, Crescents Rs. 282/8, Colabas Rs. 1,440, Centurys Rs. 470, Nagpurs Rs. 2,700, Bombay Uniteds Rs. 895, Advances Rs. 1,050, Katni Deferreds Rs. 1,500, Tata Ordy Rs. 266/4, Bombay Steams Rs. 307/8, and Tata Hydros Rs. 1,185.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—
Standards Rs. 2,207/8, Swadeshi Rs. 2,005, Simplexs Rs. 990, Shapurjis Rs. 161/4, Pearls Rs. 690, Madhavjees Rs. 2,620, Kohinoors Rs. 1,060, Indian Bleeching Rs. 250, Indore Malwas Rs. 439, Indian Bleechings Rs. 250, Finlays Rs. 490, Fazulbhoys Rs. 907/8, Davids Rs. 690, Centurys Rs. 462/8 Nagpurs Rs. 2,690, Alcocks Rs. 1,110, Bombay-Burmas Rs. 1,075.

HIGH PRICES OF SALT.

ACTION BY IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

A Press Communique issued by the Indian Department of Commerce and Industry notifies that the Government of India have decided that it is inadvisable that the Salt Department should accept for the present further indents for salt, and instructions stopping the receipt of indents have already been issued to treasuries, post-offices and other places authorised to receive them. As the indents now in hand are more than sufficient to occupy the Salt Department's whole energies for many months to come, this temporary stoppage of indenting will cause no inconvenience to the legitimate trade in salt.

The Government of India have observed with much concern the high prices ruling for salt. In order to meet this difficulty so far as may be, the Government propose to take advantage of the power which is vested in them of giving priority of supply to the indents of every local authority, and they are inviting the various Local Governments to adopt the course taken by the Government of the Punjab last year of opening Government or Municipal depots for the sale of salt. These depots if and when opened will, as above stated, have the right of supplies of salt from the salt sources in priority to existing indents.

The roll of victims in connection with the building collapse in Karachi on Saturday noon totals forty-two, eighteen deaths, ten seriously injured and fourteen with minor injuries. Two workmen are still believed buried.

The special tribunal convicted eleven accused in the Nagvan case sentences ranging from seven years' transportation to fours years' and fines of one to two thousand rupees. The total fines will be distributed among the victims of the riot.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 12th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 19th of Khordad, 1287.
Hindu: 14th Sud of Kartik, 1974.
Jewish: 13th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Mails for East African, Expy. Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

St. Andrew's Day.
Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

Last day of Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Quadrangular Cricket: Mahomedans vs. Hindus, First Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m:
Excelsior Theatre: "Iron Claw" Serial at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-30 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 50
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure t m om Colaba :—

BOMBAY.

	Arr H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	19
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21
Kathiawarp 3rd Class Exress.. ..	7 40	21

BAND AT THE WEDGWOOD CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 4-30.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD,

An interesting debate will be held this evening (6-30 S.T.) at the headquarters, on "Should Education be Imparted by the State or by Private Individuals". Prof. F. B. Vatcha will preside.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Consul III, the famous man-monkey, universally known as the cleverest animal actor and marvel of monkey world, needs no introduction. He introduces himself by his actions, which speak louder than anything words can convey. Consul III possesses an understanding uncanningly human, and since he left his jungle home to become a film star he has acquired an education and polish which have gained him an enviable social status. In addition to his many accomplishments, Consul III is a good cyclist and excellent judge of a good pipe. In the firm production "Chums" which is to be shown at the New Alexandra Cinema from Saturday next, this man-monkey is seen at his very best. Never before has any animal film star entertained the public with so many remarkable feats. Surely, it can be no wild assertion to state that this clever ape is the nearest approach on record to Darwin's "Missing Link". We very strongly advise our readers to book their seats in advance to avoid the crush and the disappointment, looking to the full houses that will be the case whole through the week.

Mr. Nanabhoy Hussanally Zeenwalla has received the following reply from the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State:—

"Mr. Montagu desires me to thank you for your letter dated 10th November 1917, addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, according him a cordial welcome on behalf of the Dawoody Borah Community on the occasion of his visit."

SANTI OIL.

To be used externally.

Guaranteed sure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel. restores natural vigor and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to:—

The "Health Home," P. O. Samta, Bengal (Dept. B 2.)

KARAMAT OIL.

It is by experience a wonderful remedy of Dearness and all ear troubles.

Price per Phial Rs. 1-4.

BALLABHA AND Co.

PILIBHIT U. P.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUBJECT OF A NATIVE STATE.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

PUNJA GANI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a reference made to the High Court by the Sessions Judge of Kanara.

The facts of this case are fully stated in Justice Heaton's Judgment:—

A subject of the State of Junagad in Kathiawar was arrested in Bombay and accused of committing a serious offence on a ship belonging to a Junagad subject on the high seas some 18 miles or thereabouts from the coast of the Kanara District. Having been arrested in Bombay the accused was taken to Karwar. He was placed before the First Class Magistrate there, and on the point being raised that magistrate held that he had jurisdiction to enquire into the case. The Sessions Judge, however, doubted whether these proceedings were founded on any jurisdiction and has submitted the case to us for our orders.

It cannot be doubted that some Court somewhere has jurisdiction to try this offence. And seeing that the accused is a subject of the Junagad State and that the ship on which the alleged offence is said to have been commmitted belongs to a subject of that State and has not been registered as a British ship we thought it proper to give notice to the Junagad State. The case is certainly not provided for either by the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Indian Penal Code.

The most natural enactment to turn to in the first instance is no doubt the Merchant Shipping Act which is 57 and 58 Vic. Ch. 60. The pertinent section there is 686 which tells us that if the ship were a British ship, no doubt British Courts would have jurisdiction. British ship is defined in Sec. 1 of the same Act and indubitably the ship in this case cannot be a British ship unless the owner of that ship comes under the head "natural born British subject" for he does not come under any of the other heads. We do not think that the expression "natural born British subject" in the Merchant Shipping Act can be read to include a natural born subject of the Junagad State. So far as our researches have gone, we can find no suggestion in any case dealing with the Statute Law relating to or the written law of British India which bring a natural born subject of the Junagad State within the meaning of the expression "natural born British subject. Whatever meaning there words might bear in international or diplomatic matters it seems to me that we must treat them when used in the Merchant Shipping Act as having the meaning which appropriately attaches to them for the purpose of the written law of this country. In that view they cannot include a natural born subject of the Junagad State.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

Then we have been referred to the Admiralty Offences Colonial Act of 1849, 12 and 13 Vic. Ch. 96. It was suggested, when this matter was first argued before us, that within the words of that Statute we could find justification for saying that the Courts in the Kanara District had jurisdiction. The words of that Act in Cl. 1 refer to a jurisdiction in regard to offences committed upon the sea and also to offences committed in any haven, river, creek or place. It also refers to the jurisdiction of the Admiral or Admirals and the question arises as to whether the word "sea" there used means only that part of the sea over which the Admiral or Admirals have jurisdiction or whether it means the seas generally. If it means the former, then that the accused was found in India, the Courts would have jurisdiction to deal with him. But if the word "sea" therein used means only that part of the sea over which the Admirals have jurisdiction, then the Court would not have jurisdiction in this particular case: for Admirals have jurisdiction over the sea within territorial waters and a ship at a distance of 18 miles from the coast is undoubtedly outside territorial waters. Personally I have no doubt that the word "sea" as used in this statute means that portion of the sea over which the Admiral has jurisdiction, for two reasons: firstly, the Act is described as an Act to provide for the prosecution and trial in her Majesty's Colonies of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiral. That description implies that the Act is dealing only with places or with so much of the sea as the Admiral has jurisdiction over. That is the first reason. The second reason is this: that the jurisdiction given by this statute on Colonial Courts, and that jurisdiction has been e ed to India by an Act of 1860, 23 and 24 Vic Ch. 88 is a conferred jurisdiction. The intention, it seems to me quite plainly is that Colonial Courts, and within that expression we must include Indian Courts, shall have conferred upon them the same jurisdiction as British Courts possess in British territory to which British statutes relate. Such jurisdiction in Britain is discussed in the case of *Queen v. Keyn*, (Law Reports, Exchequer Division, Vol. II, page 63), and there can be no doubt after reading that case that the Admiral's jurisdiction in Britain does not extend as regards the open sea beyond territorial limits which are some 3 miles from low water mark. If that is the only jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts in Britain and if the Statute 12 and 13 Vic. is intended to extend such jurisdiction to Colonial Courts, then it is quite impossible to suppose that this Statute gave to Colonial Courts jurisdiction in the matter of offences committed on non-British ships on the high seas outside the territorial limits. These two reasons seem to me to show satisfactorily that we cannot find a basis for jurisdiction in the Kanara Courts in virtue of this Statute 12 and 13 Vic. Ch. 96.

NO AUTHORITY FOR TRIAL.

I have now exhausted all the sources which were suggested to us as a possible foundation for jurisdiction in the Kanara Courts, and I cannot myself think of any other source. The conclusion to my mind is quite inevitable that the Kanara Courts have no jurisdiction in this case. I do not think it is in any way necessary to proceed to consider what Court or Courts have jurisdiction.

The case is one which I have decided according to a somewhat narrow but, as it seems to me, a correct view of the law relating to jurisdiction. But the case suggests that the matter is one both of theoretical and practical importance, and I think the judgment of this Court should be sent to the Government of Bombay so that if they are so minded, they may address the Government of India on the subject with a view to determining whether Legislation of any kind is necessary for the purpose of regulating jurisdiction in cases of this kind."

The Government pleader represented the Crown Mr. Tamanevala instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the Junagad State.

A Rangoon telegram says:—A memorial was submitted in 1915 to the Director-General, Indian Telegraphs by the clerical branch, Indian Telegraphs, Burma for the re-organisation of the Department which was rejected on the ground that the re-organisation of the whole department was effected as recently as 1910 and another change was unnecessary. They have now submitted another memorial to the Government of India basing their appeal on similar grounds to those urged previously in it.

RAISING OF RENT BY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

VIGOROUS OPPOSITION BY SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding, when consideration was given to a proposal from the Land Manager for the revision of godown rents of Chinch Bunder Chawls.

The Chairman proposed that the rent should be increased from Rs. 35 to Rs. 75.

Sir Dinshaw E Wacha said it was not right that the Improvement Trust should increase their rents. The price of everything was going up, and it was their duty to keep their rents down, so as to induce other landlords to do the same.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said their rents were very low and he could see no objection to the proposal.

Sir Dinshaw said the landlords were squeezing everybody, and here was the Trust setting a bad example to them. The Trust was not supposed to make a profit. The Port Trust was an entirely different body; they were a trading company, and it was their duty to make a profit. The Improvement Trust could not say that because the Port Trust had increased their rents they should also follow their example.

Mr. A. M. Tod said they had lost money and they should make up their losses.

Sir Dinshaw said they were there for losing money. He only wanted to say that the Trust was setting a wrong example.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the godown was rented for business purposes.

Sir Dinshaw said the buildings ought not to have been given for business purposes. If they increased their rents others would do the same. He then moved an amendment that the Improvement Trust as constituted was for different purposes than for increasing its rents.

The amendment was lost and the original motion was passed.

AN OOTACAMUND TRAGEDY.

TEA PLANTER COMMITS SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Nov. 26.

The death is reported of Mr. C. W. Jennings early this morning at Dodabete estate. Mr. Jennings, it appears, shot himself. The late Mr. Jennings was the son of the late General Jennings and one of the oldest residents of this station. For sometime he was the Secretary to the Ootacamund Municipality, after which he took to tea planting.

DEATH OF A GUJERATI SCHOLAR.

The death of Bhogindrarao Ruttonlal Divatia, who passed away on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, will be mourned by many friends. His health broke down after a tour in Kathiawar, and he died at his Santa Cruz Bungalow after a few days' illness. The deceased came of a well-known family, and after graduating became a teacher, which profession he followed till his death. He had published about 14 books, and an equal number remain unpublished. The deceased was a well-known novelist and contributed to most of the Gujerati journals. His style was simple and attractive, and he mainly devoted his books to the social emancipation of the Hindus and to the rights of women. His death creates a void in Hindu society that will not be easily filled.

I. D. F. EXEMPTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A good number of letters have been appearing recently regarding the I.D.F. Exemptions and the subject has given food for much argument. One of our local dailies facetiously referred to the I.D.F., as the "I die fighting" and the "I don't fight;" but putting all jokes aside, it really surprises one when he looks around and sees some of the men who have been exempted by the Bombay Tribunal on grounds of doing work of national importance, such as being employed in Munitions Factories, fitting up ships for troops, etc. Some of these gentlemen are so busy with their respective duties that they found time during the Poona Racing Season to attend every meeting and a good number of them even found time to stay in this Indian Newmarket for a fortnight at a time. Personally I think if a man is unable to do four hour's parade a week in Bombay owing to terrible stress of work of national importance, in my opinion, he is much less in a position to waste his precious time buying race horses and attending every meeting at Poona. This state of affairs would soon be knocked on the head in England where men are doing far more important work than attending race meetings miles away from their places of abode. I think if Government saw to this matter we would find a much larger body of men doing their drills and training under the I.D.F.—Yours etc.

ETI CARHTNA.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1917.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Those members of the All-India Muslim League who intend to make proposals to be placed before the next sessions of the All-India Muslim League are requested to send their proposals with the names of the proposer and seconder to the undersigned not later than the 15th of December, 1917.—Yours, etc.,

WAZIR HASAN,
Honorary Secretary.
All-India Moslem League.

Lucknow, Nov. 23.

A special general meeting of the Native General Library, Navalgund, was held on the 22nd instant to show their deep regret at the death of Major-General Maude.

DISSATISFIED POSTMEN.

ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The way in which the Postal authorities treated the postmen after they had resumed duty must be still fresh within the recollection of the public. We have just learnt that in reply to further representations from the men in regard to the strike days' pay, the Government of India have stated that they do not wish to grant what the men had been profusely promised. It was distinctly understood by the men that they should not be made to suffer any pecuniary loss for having gone on strike. Until Sir William Maxwell took his departure for Simla amid the blessings of a Postmen's deputation, two days after the strike had been closed, he was liberal in his professions of solicitude for the men's welfare and only a few minutes before the Northern Express steamed off from the Colaba Station on the 10th October, he told Mr. Murtrie to see that the men were treated fairly and equitably.

The following day, Mr. Murtrie caused a memorandum to be issued regarding what the authorities had determined to do for the men. The result was such as to create an impression that the authorities lacked both consistency and good faith. Neither the protestations of their Solicitor nor the intervention of Sir Dinshah Wacha availed the men in this matter. Sir Dinshah's letter was apparently regarded as a worthless piece of paper and, if our information is correct not even the courtesy of a formal acknowledgment was extended to him by the great bureaucrat of the Post Office. The present reply of the Government of India is with reference to a further representation of the postmen, who have hitherto declined to receive their salary for the months of September and October unless they are given the pay for the strike days also, according to the original understanding. Great pressure was exercised last month to induce them to receive their pay but without avail and the men have announced their intention to continue not to draw their pay until the pay for the days of the strike is granted. In the meanwhile they have sent a fresh petition to the Director-General regarding their grievances.

PARSIK TUNNEL COLLISION.

PROSECUTION OF DRIVER.

The prosecution of Driver Jackson, of the G. I. P. Railway, for the collision which occurred on 29th September last in the new tunnel between Parsik and Thana, began on the 26th instant at Bandra in the Court of Mr. C. H. Cowan Assistant Collector and Railway Magistrate, Thana. The Railway Prosecutor, instructed by the District Inspector of Police prosecuted, and Mr. Balfour, defended. It will be remembered that in September last a huge boulder broke away from the roof of the new Parsik tunnel, which is about half a mile long, and fell on the permanent way. An up goods train passing through the tunnel collided with the boulder and got derailed in the tunnel. Shortly after an up local passenger train came along and collided in the rear with the goods train killing for Indian hamals who were in the rear brakes, and smashing five vehicles of the goods train. Owing to the Electric Block signalling Instruments being out of order, no messages could be exchanged between Dewa Station and the Tunnel Siding Cabin, and trains were being worked on the Caution Order system, resulting in the aforesaid collision. Some of the prosecution witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

RUN OVER BY A VICTORIA.

VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, concluded the inquest into the death of Victor de Souza, aged 36, a resident of Malad, who was run over by a Victoria at Hanuman Lane on the morning of the 22nd October, and died in the G. T. Hospital from the injuries received, Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the driver of the Victoria Jiva Nura.

Joseph Rana, who at the time of the accident was walking with the deceased said the Victoria driven by Jiva came from behind, and he asked the Victoria driver several times to stop as there was another in front of him (the witness). The deceased, who was behind the witness, was knocked down and both the front wheels passed over the deceased's stomach. The driver was stopped by some one after he had gone about ten paces. Jiva did not call out to the deceased to move and was driving very fast. The deceased was picked up, placed in the victoria and taken to the hospital. After several witnesses had been examined the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries caused by his having been run over by a Victoria driven by Jiva.

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INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

WANT OF BANKING FACILITIES.

QUESTION OF DIRECT STATE-AID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Indian Industrial Commission resumed its sitting yesterday at 11-30 a.m., in the Secretariat Council Hall, Sir Thomas Holland Presiding.

Mr. H. P. Gibbe, General Manager, Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company, Limited, was the first witness examined who in the course of his evidence said:—

The lesser educated make the best labourers; education induces men to aspire to higher walks of life. Those of little or no education are content to remain labourers. The discontented man is of little value. The educated man found in their ranks is usually either one who on account of some form of vice or defect cannot hold a position elsewhere, or a young man who is making it the training ground for better things to come.

The Indian workman is as a rule a real good imitator and I think, as a usual thing, when he does not become a good workman we may be fairly sure that those whom he has had to imitate have been primarily at fault, and I feel sorry for the man who persistently says he can never be made to do anything accurately, as he gives testimony thereby to his own inefficiency and wrong methods. The man who leaves him to his own way saying he has always done it so and always will do so, does much harm.

Technical schools should not be under the control of the general educational department. Each one should stand alone having its own faculty. Its principal professors should be men of recognized position and ability, brought out on special agreement and they should never be kept sufficiently long to become at all antiquated in their ideas and methods. They should fully understand that such are the terms of their engagement and they should be paid sufficiently well to compensate them for serving under such conditions.

No man should be imported into India unless he is a recognized expert in his particular line. He too should be engaged on a short-time contract and made to understand he is being engaged and paid to teach our local men just as much as to introduce and carry on his work. The young man from abroad who is educated but inexperienced should not be brought to India and allowed to get his practice here.

MR. S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Manager, the Central Bank of India, Ltd., examined next, said:—

The following difficulties, in my opinion, largely contribute to deter the promoting and conducting of Industrial Enterprises in India:—

(1) Want of application of Science to Industry.

(2) Lack of Expert advice.

(3) Absence of State Patronage and of facilities of Transport.

(4) Want of monetary facilities.

These are the main causes of failures in most of the Industrial Concerns promoted in India. If efforts are directed in these lines, I should think the chief difficulties can be got over: and we may, in the near future, be able to see a good many enterprises taken up by our own people without the Government guaranteeing monetary help or interest on Capital.

The Banking facilities in India can be divided in 3 groups:—

(1) Presidency Banks.
(2) Foreign Banks.
(3) Local Banks.

Presidency Banks have the advantage of Government monies, and they render great service to trade by discounting commercial bills and lending monies on raw produce, imported goods, etc. By a little change in the Presidency Bank's Act, the Presidency Banks can be easily induced to make long period loans to deserving industrial concerns after careful investigation in their working and business prospects through Government experts.

The Foreign Banks are worked more or less for the interest and development of foreign trade, and they assist their own national trade and industry. They can hardly be expected to do much in the internal advancement and development of India Industries. Sometimes they do give benefit of their surplus monies to industrial enterprises of large dimensions and a few of the recent huge industrial concerns have received much helped from some of th English Banks.

Local Banks follow the Presidency Banks in the method of advancing and discounting of bills: it is not possible to expect from them long period advances for Industrial concerns owing to their limited resources. Some of these banks advance monies on Zamindaries which they consider to be a better class of security than Indian Industrial Enterprises. The chief difficulty in the way of Banking facilities to trade and industry in India is that most of the important banking concerns here are managed by foreigners, who are not in direct touch with the general class of trades people but who come in contact only with the "selected few of the Indian Aristocracy." It is only owing to this natural drawback—and not to any national or racial tendencies, as some people put it,—that Banks under European management are unable to render that service to trade and industry which people of other countries receive from their own Bankers in other parts of the world.

DIRECT MONETARY HELP BY GOVERNMENT.

I strongly deprecate the idea of direct monetary help by Government to Industrial concerns, as well as the State guaranteeing interest for the whole or even a limited period. I do not think the time has yet come for even the establishment of Industrial Banks undr Government aid or control. There are hardly any industrial concerns of importance at present which can be shown to struggle for want of monetary help. It is rather the want of large manufacturing industries which attract our attention, and not want of Industrial Banks—which, in my opinion, can never serve the important purpose for which they are meant, at the present stage of Industrial developments in India. Big manufacturing Industries, here, started under the management of experienced and trustworthy promoters, very seldom experience the difficulty of securing the necessary Capital and monetary help, as such concerns are readily helped by the present Banks and the Investing public. But I must concede the necessity of monetary help for smaller manufacturing Industries. I have found that very often small industrial and commercial concerns under Indian management do require a more generous mode of financing and they deserve every care and attention from the Government. High rates of interest and lack of sufficient Capital prove invariably serious handicaps to their prosperity and hinders their progress. There are a number of small industries conducted by experienced men, but with comparatively insufficient capital for producing the best products through improved methods; these same are frequently formed to drag on unsuccessfully for years. Owing to monetary difficulties their progress and out-put is slow; they are unable to take advantage of the latest implements and cannot adopt advanced Scientific methods in their works.

CONNECTION BETWEEN FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

No doubt, the Presidency Banks serve a very important purpose in the internal trade and industry of India but they can render a good deal more help indirectly, to other industries and small manufacturing works in the manner followed by Banks throughout the Continent of Europe viz., re-discounting of bills of smaller Banks. I know that London Bankers have a great prejudice against this system, and it is only in times of panic that re-discounting is thought of by them with the Bank of England; otherwise, in the ordinary course of business the system is not encouraged. But this prejudice of London Bankers to the aforesaid mode of working, is not shared by Bankers anywhere else on the Continent. I do not see why it should find favour in India too. We should follow in this respect, France, Japan, Germany and Austria and other foreign countries, where the system has proved greatly beneficial for the development and progress of trade and industries, and through which the smaller Banks come in touch with the Central Institution holding Government monies. The Central Banks in all principal parts of the Continent do not consider the smaller Banks as their rivals in business, but encourage them and extend their facilities owing to the very useful services these smaller Banks can render to the trade and industry of the country. This dictum has greater force in India where Banks are conducted by foreigners who hardly come in contact with the majority of people engaged in different trade and industries. In no part of the world, except in India, are the destinies of people engaged in internal trade and industry at the mercy of banks conducted by persons other than their own countrymen, who can hardly be expected to look at the connection between finance and industry as a matter of *National Interest*. English Bankers can scarcely be expected to encourage German or Japanese trade and industry, and so also the German and Japanese Bankers in their own turn. Each Banker is anxious for the advancement of his own National interest; and as a result, everywhere in the world, except in poor India, there is a greater contact and closer relationship between finance and industry which nescessarily helps the increase of wealth. In India conditions are quite different. Means should be adopted to cultivate the affinity between finance and industry stated above. The principal step which should be adopted under the present circumstances without much difficulty is that the Central Institutions in India, (I mean the Presidency Banks) should be induced by Government to encourage smaller Banks under Indian management, and means should be devised to bring them into closer touch with the Presidency Banks. In the development of small industries and trade, Banks, under Indian management must play an important part in the natural way of things. Government should help Indian Banks, under good management, directly or indirectly through the Presidency Banks, and should begin to take interest in Indian concerns, which show satisfactory results, by appointing their own auditors to increase public confidence in such Indian-managed Banks. Some time back the Government issued a notification announcing that they were prepared to make loans to Presidency Banks on security of Government paper at low rates of interest in case the Presidency Banks wanted temporary accommodations to meet general trade conditions. If money is to be lent on security of Government paper, why should this facility of low interest be denied to other Banks by Government on the same kind of securities offered by them?

NEED FOR INDIVIDUALITY.

In the present state of affairs, in my opinion, it is impossible for us to compete at once with many foreign industries after the war, even with raw materials at our side. The reason is that we lack Scientific and Industrial experience in various lines and are deplorably short of skilled labour. Those who themselves cry hoarse over Industrial revolutions in India, after the war, seem to forget the chief requisites necessary to such developments, viz., an excellent system of primary and secondary education; high grade technical training; special scientific study; and application of Science to Industry. It must take years of close study—Scientific and Industrial—before we can bring about the desired change with Government co-operation. It must be remembered that one of the greatest factors in productions is *individuality*, and it is desirable that in every industrial and commercial department under Government and private management all men, Indians as well as Europeans, should have equal opportunities to show their own individual merits. It is only this free play of individuality that can create men with ideas and through which alone the scientific, industrial and economic progress of India is possible. The present backwardness of Indians, in many departments of Commerce, Industry and Science, is mostly due to the fact that they are seldom given opportunities to show their merits. Some time the most capable and intelligent find it impossible to rise in industrial and scientific pursuits, and to show or develop their own merits, as all opportunities are closed against them in Government departments as well as in other concerns worked or managed under foreigners. Government should begin to take interest in such men by employing them and training them under experts and should encourage their employment in private industrial concerns so that they may get a good field for work and can show their individual merits. If this is done, and the suggestion about monetary difficulties is followed in a proper spirit, in the next few years we can easily expect a number of large and small industries prospering without financial aid from the Government or any Government guarantee as to interest on investments in industrial concerns.

EXPERT ADVICE.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy witness said that Government expert advice should be given free to small industries and small firms. He was against the guaranteeing of interest by Government in the case of industrial enterprises. Witness admitted that in the case of presidencies like Madras where people were nervous in putting money in industries, it would be desirable and necessary that Government should guarantee interest. In the case of railway freights, foreign goods got cheaper rates than Indian goods.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—Don't you think that it would be more advisable that Government should finance industrial banks.

Witness:—Yes.

LOANS FROM PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—We heard complaints in other presidencies, that presidency banks did not fairly advance money to Indian concerns. Have you any such complaints here?

Witness:—No.

Replying to Sir Francis Stewart, witness said that the training received to enable one to pass the examination of the Institute of Bankers in London would qualify one to hold positions of trust in banks in India. Some legislation is necessary in the matter of the administration of banks. He was in favour of Government auditors. Banks should not be allowed to start with insufficient capital. The only specific change he wanted in the case of the presidency banks was a change in their charter enabling them to advance money on easier securities. It was not a fact as a previous witness stated that the shroff who now financed the smaller industries was an excellent person who advanced money on 6 per cent. interest. He charged anything up to 24 per cent. and the 6 per cent. transaction was only between shroff and shroff, and not between the shroff and his customer.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—Is there any shroff who advances money for small concerns on machinery and building etc?

Witness:—No. There are none.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—There are no other institutions which do this business?

Witness:—No.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—Don't you think that industrial banks should be started to encourage such concerns?

Witness:—Yes.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—The Bombay shroffs lend money in rates not more than 1 per cent. higher than bank rates.

Witness:—Yes. I am talking of the shroffs in the mofussil who advance to petty traders.

At this stage the Commission adjourned for lunch.

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS.

Resuming after lunch, the Commission proceeded to examine Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, and Mangaldas G. Parekh, representing the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association. They said:—

Money is forthcoming for concerns started by prominent capitalists, in whom people have confidence for good and efficient management. Most new industrial concerns suffer from under-capitalization. In most of such cases loans have to be secured by mortgage of plant and buildings. The rate of interest is high, and as a result the charges are so great, that the concerns have to be wound up before they begin to pay well.

In our opinion Government should adopt a liberal policy of giving aid to industries. We wish to lay special stress on the point of giving the Government director no such powers as are not enjoyed by the other directors.

We are in favour of State-pioneering industries. We consider that this is the duty of every Government which is anxious to develop the resources of the country, and with proper organizations Government should be capable of pioneering industries on commercial lines. We are strongly opposed to Government becoming manufacturers. Pioneered factories should under no circumstances be turned into permanent Government enterprise. Instances are not wanting where Native States, with greater resources, authority and facility, have started trading, have put other private concerns into unfavourable competing position, and have thus deprived their subjects of any share in those particular industries.

It is but natural that commercial or industrial interests of India do and will come in conflict with the interests of any foreign country whether within or without the Empire. India having no or very little voice in deciding questions that affect its own interests therefore suffers. Under the circumstances while deciding on this question we strongly believe that external conditions and circumstances should not be taken into consideration and the question must be solved solely in the interests of India alone.

We favour the establishment of Industrial Banks or a Central Industrial Bank. Government should assist financially such bank or banks.

RESEARCH WORK.

If Government wish to give any grant-in-aid for technical or scientific research, it should be given to approved technical or scientific institutes, and to such private concerns where no attempt will be made to make use of the grant in order only to serve their own aims, and who will give publicity to the results and methods. Such work should be open to the public. Research work should be undertaken by Government and experts should be employed to carry on the research work. The results or work undertaken by experts either in Government laboratories or factories must be published in all cases.

For the development of industries in India a central department of Imperial research is absolutely necessary. The immediate aim should be to have it and to make it completely self-contained. An extensive forest, mineral and industrial survey of India is absolutely necessary. The result of the survey should be published.

We are in favour of commercial museums. We recommend an industrial survey of the country, and from that survey it could be easily ascertained what articles could be made in a particular district.

There should be trade representatives for India in Great Britain and the Colonies and Indian Trade Attaches to British Consulates in foreign countries. We believe that these officers should be Indians.

Government should follow the policy of buying Indian-made goods only for purposes of State in India, even if the quality be not so superior and the cost slightly high in the beginning. Preference should be given to Indian firms working with Indian capital.

We do not favour acquisition of land by Government for industrial purposes. We, however, see no objection to waste or forest land being acquired by Government for industrial purposes under special circumstances. If, however, Government do decide on acquiring land which cannot be replaced, we strongly hold to the opinion that the compensation should not be fixed on the market value of the land. The gross earning, and not the nett earning, of the land should be taken, and twenty times the earning should be paid to the owner of the land.

THE TRAINING OF LABOUR.

We are firmly of opinion that the industrial development of this country would have been much more if the masses were more literate than what they are at present. For the fullest industrial development of India, free and compulsory education at the earliest day is absolutely necessary. Very little or no attempt has been made to improve the amenities of life of labourers. Night schools for adults and day schools for boys have been tried by mills, but without much success. In order that workmen may be able to become departmental heads they must be fairly literate to acquire theoretical knowledge of the various processes. This can only be done by their receiving training at night schools.

With regard to training abroad of managers and supervisors, we believe that till such time as the Government have to make purchases of Government stores in foreign countries, purchases should be made only from such firms as are willing to train a number of Indians at their works.

SUPERVISION.

There should be in each presidency an Industrial Board with a director as its Secretary. There should be a Director-General: a number of experts should be employed who should tour annually for a few months in order to acquaint themselves with conditions prevailing in industrial centres. In addition to laboratories they should be in charge of small demonstration plants where Indians should be trained as supervisors and managers. We are of opinion that a committee consisting of the representatives of local Indian industries should be formed, and all industrial and commercial subjects that are referred to Government or on which Government want opinion should be referred to it. The chairman of the committee should be elected by it and he should be, as far as possible, an Indian.

We favour the establishment of a central bureau of industrial information. Directors and members of Presidency Boards should meet annually in a conference.

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH.

We favour the establishment of an Imperial Department of Industrial Research. This department should employ first class experts, some of whom may have to be recruited from outside India, for at least some time to come. Qualifications being the same we believe preference should be given to Indians. In order that self-respecting Indians might be willing to take up the post, there should not be any difference between the salaries and status of Indians and foreign experts. We favour the establishment of a school of economics in each presidency town on the lines of the London School of Economics.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

Facilities of transport by railway are not at all satisfactory and there is a continual shortage of wagons. When Government give monopolies it ought to see that the monopoly sufficiently supplies the public demands. The fixing of rates is most unjust, and no consideration is given to the trades. The rates are fixed in a manner which would benefit the company. Attempt should be made by the company to allow the internal ports to develop. Government should see that interests of the many are not made subordinate to interests of the few. State-management of railways is essential. We are of opinion that Government should hold that India must be first for Indians. We have already referred to the railway policy. We go to the extent of believing that unless the railway policy is altered, the excise duty repealed, and equal treatment given to Indian traders, they will not have the same faith in British justice as they should have for the good of the country and the Empire.

LOAN ON SECURITY.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Mr. Mangaldas said that an Industrial Bank will help industry considerably. He was in favour of the bank advancing money on building and machinery. The bank should have private capital and Government should guarantee interest. The profits of the ginning and pressing factories amounted to about 10 per cent. on an average, and to about 20 per cent. in the case of factories in the pool.

Mr. Chatterton:—Supposing the Government pioneers an industry successfully, do you think it should be handed over to an individual concern?

Witness:—Yes!

Sir Fazulbhoy:—Suppose Government started a pioneer factory, should they not keep it in their own hands to conduct successive improvements therein?

Mr. Ambalal:—Such a thing could be carried on in a demonstration factory.

To Sir Francis Stewart, Mr. Ambalal said that it was not fair that results of investigations of experts should be kept back for any long period.

Sir Dorab:—Rich associations like the one you represent, should they not conduct researches?

Witnesses:—Yes! They should.

MEANS FOR RESEARCH.

Sir Dorab:—Are you not rich enough for that purpose?

Mr. Ambalal:—There should be a central institute where researches should be carried on a large scale.

Sir Dorab:—Are you aware, that there appeared recently news of a cotton firm in Manchester which set apart £10,000 annually for five years to conduct researches?

Witnesses:—No.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy witnesses stated that if the hours of work are reduced the output also would be reduced. As a rule the labourers work actually only for 65 to 70 per cent. of the period during which he is at work. At a stretch a labourer could work only for three hours.

Asked by Sir Fazulbhoy whether he had any proof of the statement that there was a belief that Government officials took to putting difficulties in the way of persons whom they wanted to punish, witnesses said that they had proofs.

The President:—If you have a definite case you can bring it before the law courts. If you have definite facts, you can pass it on to the local Government which will look to the matter departmentally. It is the business of the local Government to take it up and not ours.

The Commission adjourned till 3 p.m. today.

AN INCIDENT AT CAWNPORE STATION.

Suryaprasad Dubey writes in "Pratap" published at Cawnpore:—

"I am a resident of the village Mandh in the Cawnpore District, and study in the Normal School of Prayag. I had been to my home to enjoy Dassra vacation, which being over I arrived at Cawnpore station on the night of 26th October, 1917, to leave by 1 o'clock train. At that time passengers were getting in and out of the train. I was looking out for accommodation in a compartment and saw my companions in a compartment next the engine. I had a lamp in one hand and a bundle in the other. I put the lantern on the platform and the moment I was trying to put down the bundle one of the two Eurasians who were waiting on the platform gave me a push. After picking up the lamp I said 'Huzoor,, do not push me, I am not going to stay here. I am going in a compartment of this train'. On hearing that one of the two persons, who was a youth, rushed at me and pushed me with a 'sangin' which reached the jaw after piercing my left cheek. I fell down on the platform unconscious. Blood gushed so forcibly that all my clothes were besmeared with it. My companions came and took me to the Station Police office. When I regained consciousness they told me that that European tried to belabour them also whilst I was being picked up, and had they not run away they would have met with the same fate. However, one of my companions managed to give him one box. The Sub-inspector there sent me to the Railway Hospital where my wound was examined by the doctor. After doing the needful, he noted down in the report that my wound was ¾ inch long and 5/4 in. wide. The next morning he sent me to the Civil Surgeon at 10 o'clock. I do not know what he has reported. Afterwards the inspector told me to go away, adding that I will be called when necessary. I do not know what action will be taken in this matter."

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

(Continued from Column 6.)

to the great Hindu community is to be under a disability. But the moment he joins an alien faith, he is to have a vote and he is to enjoy special priiviieges.

No such arrogant claims insulting to the sons of India can ever be allowed.—Yours, etc.,

PHILO-JUNIUS.

COMMUNAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council have unhesitatingly condemned communal elections. They suggest the adoption of electoral reforms as has been urged in my letters in preference to caste electorates. In these days when some of our leaders are panic-stricken, and when some others want Brahmins to subject themselves to a self-denying ordinance in order to pacify and placate turbulent non-Brahmins, an authoritative statement by responsible statesmen was much needed. When I look upon India torn by wrangling factions, each trying to get the better of the other, and the leaders of the nation weakkneed and wishing to please one and all by the policy of self-surrender, I am again and again reminded of Russia. M. Kerensky tried that game and wanted to please one and all, and the result is,—he himself has to flee the country and Red Guards are trampling upon the bodies of cadets, in the streets of Petrograd. A private has been appointed to command Moscow, and another is working as Generalissimo. Mahomedans are angry; let them have 33 per cent. Non-Brahmins want special caste electorates, confer them upon the so-called backward classes. And the Hon. Mr. Shastri, the worthy disciple of Mr. Gokhale who is the father of all this muddle, has gone one step further than the most blatant partisan of Dr. Nair. He wants 3 out of 4 places to be reserved for non-Brahmins, and the fourth place is to be fought out by all classes together. But Mr. Shastri ought to know that politics is not a game of self-surrender but self-assertion. I do not know what the situation is in Madras. If Madras Brahmins elect to commit political suicide they are welcome to do so. But it is a lie to allege that there is the least danger of Brahmins swamping the Bombay Legislative Council. The heroic remedy of Mr. Shastri is not needed in our Presidency which is by its very constitution extremely cosmopolitan.

No Brahmin has been elected by Gujerat constituencies, ever since the creation of the Legislative Council. Things are likely to remain much the same even under the Montagu Reforms. In Sind, the problem of the Hindus is how to live, caught as they are in the flood of 95 per cent. Mahomedans. Hindus in Sind have hardly any time to think of Brahmins and non-Brahmins. The Chambers of Commerce, Millowners' Associations and other special interests are not at all likely to return Brahmins except perhaps the Bombay University. Out of 125 members, 33 will be Mahomedans and 25 will be nominated. It leaves only 67 seats to be disposed of. Nearly 15 seats will go to special interests, and 52 seats will be divided between 4 divisions of the Presidency. Roughly, every District will have two members. Gujerat and Sind will claim 24 seats, leaving only 28 for the Deccan and Karnatak where only Brahmins have a chance. In Karnatak, Lingayats have the upper hand, and they will annex at least half the seats allotted to the Karnatak, through general electorates. In Maharastra, Marathas by the very weight of their numbers have a fair chance of returning to the Legislative Council their members. The maximum number of Brahmins will never exceed 14 at the most. Is there any likelihood of 14 Brahmins oppressing non-Brahmins in a council of 125? The fact is that those in the forefront of the non-Brahmin propaganda have been noted for their anti-Brahmin activities, long before Mr. Montagu ever dreamt of coming to India. They have only taken advantage of the situation, and they are trying to satisfy their own ends and aims under cover of a convenient political propaganda.

To turn to the Memorandum, submitted by the non-official members, they have reserved 8 seats for Local Boards and Municipalities, and further they have no objection to retain the present elective machinery for these seats. I am afraid the Hon. members have not sufficiently realized the harmfulness of double-distilled elections. Most of them have been returned by such constituencies, and as such they are partial to the bodies that have returned them to the council. The alternative suggestion that these seats should be given to big cities, is certainly to be preferred. We must have something like Borough and County members in our Legislative Council. The limit of a lakh of population set by Hindu members to enable cities to return members to the Council is too high, it should be brought down to 30,000 to enable the Council to be truly representative. Under the proposed arrangement 28 seats will go to towns and 24 seats may be divided between groups of Districts. From the latter elections, towns should be excluded.

I have already shewn in my previous letter that it is utterly impossible to think of any special electorates for Depressed Classes. They can only depend upon nomination. It is the height of folly to suppose that the presence of a single member of the Depressed Classes in the Council will raise the status of these communities. Ameliorative measures and compulsory education will be far more beneficial to them, and in his connection the resolution of the Athni Conference to throw open all public schools to Depressed Classes is noteworthy.

The worst of communal elections is that members returned by caste electorates will not be responsible to the country at large. It is precisely for this reason that certain communities though perfectly sure of winning seats in the General Election, press for special electorates. But we cannot afford to have an exhibition of castes and sub-castes in our Legislative Council. We want capable, efficient and competent leaders having the general confidence of the country in the Council. There is absolutely no chance of such men being returned by caste electorates. More likely than not, we shall have the worst specimens of every caste in the council.

Some plume themselves upon the fact that they are independent religious communities, that they are not Hindus, and that therefore have special electorates. I am unable to understand any such argument. In this great country, the man who follows his father's faith and who belongs

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, November 28, 1917.

INDIA'S DEMAND.

Many deputations have now waited upon the Viceroy and the Secretary of State during the last two weeks and more will wait upon them during the remaining weeks that the latter is in this country. But it will be recognised that the joint deputations of the National Congress and the All-India Moslem League and that of the Home Rule Leagues really mark the culminating point of the Secretary of State's mission so far as the wide question of self-government or Home Rule is concrcened. This was *the* historic occasion of the historic visit of the Secretary of State to India at the most critical period of British rule. A keen observer of events, endowed with historic sense, must have been struck with the deep significance of the event. The two deputations did not represent any particular section of the Indian people; they did not press the separatist needs of any community They represented all sections of the people and pressed their common needs before the representatives of the British Crown. They symbolised, in fine, the New India that is as much the product of British rule as of the inherited civilizations of the great communities composing it,—a New India seeking to add perhaps the most glorious chapter to the history of mankind by presenting the spectacle of the first non-British people in the greatest Empire the world has seen, obtaining self-government by peaceful and constitutional methods and thereby making a priceless gift—the joint contribution of England and India—to humanity.

Thus it was that the Congress-League deputation gave expression to the mingled feelings of gratitude and hope that are uppermost in the minds of the people of this country—gratitude in that the proposals of reforms, formulated by the National Congress and the Moslem League are to receive the attention of the Government of India and the Imperial Government in England, and hope in that the people feel that these proposals being just and in full harmony with British policy and tradition will be accepted. Thus it was also that this deputation emphasised the necessity of recognizing the right of the Indian people, as the party principally affected, to determine, how soon and by what stages, "full responsible government of India as an integral part of the Empire,"—which is now reiterated as the goal of British policy—should be realized. This, as both the deputations urged, would be in conformity with the principle of the declaration recently made by the Premier that the wishes of the inhabitants must be the supreme consideration in the resettlement after the war and that this principle is to be applied equally in the tropical countries. "It is our settled conviction," the Congress-League deputation stated, "that the best interests of this country and of the Empire demand that full responsible government should be established here as early as practicable." And what are the determining grounds of this conviction? First and foremost, of course, is the realisation that for the fullest self-development of this country as of any other, "good government is no substitute for government by the people." But that is not all. This all-prevailing consideration—which is itself based on the belief that self-government is "the indispensable condition of self-respecting national life"—is reinforced by the all too melancholy experience that the system of government in India, as it has continued to exist for nearly a century, has not been on the whole even a good government and it has not been so because, by its very constitution, a bureaucracy—especially a foreign bureaucracy— which is only responsible to an authority 7,000 miles away, cannot, if human experience in the past is a sure guide, ever govern well. And this feeling has not been the less intensely experienced by reason of the acknowledgment of the value of progressive measures adopted by the Government from time to time—an acknowledgment which, as the Congress-League deputation emphasised, neither the National Congress nor the Moslem League has ever grudged. What the feeling is was concisely expressed by the deputation when it urged that "under the existing system, social and economic reform has much less chance than the well-being and advancement of the people demands; that Indian public opinion is more powerless than effectual; that service and sectional interests are not always subordinated to the common weal, and that the system should be so altered as to make the will of the people prevail as may be in all matters of internal administration." It is only when this system is so altered that all those reforms for which the Congress and the League have vainly agitated for years will be inaugurated,—reforms which, as the Congress-League deputation pointed out, "are designed and calculated to make life more worth living for the tens of millions of our poorer countrymen, with whose conditions, as it is, no one can affect to be satisfied."

No disingenuous attempt to distinguish between the interests of the educated classes and those of the bulk of their countrymen—a favourite device with those who seek to repress the legitimate aspirations of the people—can alter the truth, writ large over the history of modern India, that the true friends and representatives of the "masses" have been and are the educated Indians, and for this reason, above all others, that, to quote Mr. Montagu, "the Government of India is too wooden, too iron, too inelastic, too antediluvian, to be of any use for the modern purposes we have in view," which is itself a variation of the description of the evils of Indian administration, which Lord Canning realised more than fifty years ago, namely, its "excessive centralisation, exclusive composition, and the absence of those who could speak personally as to the wants and wishes of the native community." That, however, is not all. The people of India want the birthright of every self-respecting nation. Not so much expediency but principle is the basis of the Indian demand embodied in the Congres-League Scheme as a first step in the transitional stage to the goal of full self-government. As the Home Rule Leagues deputation, contended, speaking on behalf of the people of India:

We resent what Mr. Gokhale called "the atmosphere of inferiority" in which the Indian lives; what Mr. Bhupendranath Basu described as "a bureaucratic administration . . . atrophying the nerves of action and, what is most serious, necessarily dwarfing in us all feeling of self-respect." We feel what Mr. Asquith lately called "the intolerable degradation of a foreign yoke," and we believe that Great Britain will co-operate with us in the building up of our freedom. Her past struggles for liberty are the guarantee of her present sympathy.

The British democracy cannot realise all that is implied in that brief but pregnant passage and then fail to give India the fullest political freedom, now demanded on behalf of her people, without stultifying itself in the eyes of the world, and giving the lie to all the splendid principles and glorious traditions which have inspired its unparallelled sacrifices in the present great struggle for the emancipation of humanity from every form of oppression and tyranny.

"DR. JIM."..

The news of the death of Sir Starr Jameson carries the memory back to events which seemed stirring and romantic enough while they were in progress but appearinfinitely little compared to the spacious times in which we now live and the issues of tremendous moment which are being fought out on a battlefield which covers half the world. In the days that we used to call spacious, when Elizabeth was Queen of England, Jameson's adventure might have had larger and more immediate consequences, and his name might have come down to poterity as large as that of Drake or Raleigh, but in the prosaic and more conscientious nineteenth century he not merely failed of success, but, except for a short-lived music-hall popularity, he made himself rather a ridiculous figure. Cecil Rhodes was a man of magnificent ideas and enterprises. He did great things for South Africa; among them he helped to consolidate British aims and to lay the foundations on which the present Union was built. But he made a great blunder when he embarked upon the enterprise of the Jameson Raid and he chose for his lieutenaat a man who was little fitted, either by military capacity or political sagacity, for such an undertaking. This ill-conceived and clumsily executed conspiracy to wrest Johannesburg from the hands of Kruger's oligarchical Government probably postponed the South African settlement. The struggle for supremacy was bound to come and Rhodes and his friends would have done better for themselves and rendered better service to the Empire if they had been content to restrain their own ardour and ambitions and allowed Kruger to work out his own destiny. As it was, they robbed Great Britain of the justification which should have been hers in the eyes of the world, when she was at length driven to war, and gave to the whole struggle between Kruger and the British, which was in reality a struggle for the maintenance of democratic principle as much as anything else, the aspect of a sordid gold and land grabbing adventure.

The only thing that was magnificent about the Jameson Raid was its audacity. Dr. Jameson set out with 800 men to capture Johannesburng, though, of course, he expected to find on his arrival that the Uitlanders had risen to greet him. However the plans as we have said were clumsily laid and Jameson's little band met with disaster before they ever got to the gold city and were carried to Pretoria as prisoners. The whole history of the intrigue remains to a considerable extent, even to this day, a mystery, but the enquiry that was held by Parliament cleared Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Office of any direct complicity, though there had been undoubtedly a good deal of indiscreet and stupid dallying with the Rhodes gang. After serving only a part of the sentence of fifteen months imprisonment given him at the Old Bailey, Dr. Jim as he had become to the London crowd,—the nickname was invented by an evening newspaper which found Jameson too long for a big headline,—once more took up work for the Chartered Company. After the war he returned to South Africa and became the leader of the Progressive Party in the Cape Colony, of which he became Prime Minister in 1904. Later he played a large part in the making of the Union and he lived to earn the respect, if not the agreement, of the men who had been his bitter enemies. But he was in no sense a great man, and on the whole South Africa would have been better off without his intrusion, which was brought about only by Rhodes's personal infatuation for the man.

Notes of the Day.

The Foods Exhibition.

Seldom have charity, in the highest sense of the word, and the true economic interests of this country been so successfully combined as in the Exhibition of Food and Household Requisites of Indian Production which Lord Willingdon opened in the Town Hall on Monday. His Excellency himself best summed up the two-fold purpose of this patriotic undertaking, the first of its kind in this country, which, it should be noted, owes its origin to Lady Willingdon. "In the first place," Lord Willingdon said, "we wish to show the householder and consumer how many of the necessaries of our lives can be purchased in India itself, and in the second place we wish to give the various industrial firms that are exhibiting an opportunity for displaying their wares and enlarging their markets, and of setting an example to others to start further industrial enterprise." The second purpose of this great enterprise, he continued, is to raise money for the "Our Day" Fund, the amount raised to be specially marked for the funds of the Women's Branch. The standard of excellence attained at the exhibition, to which Sir Thomas Holland testified, has been due to the spirit of cordial co-operation between all classes of the community and it rests with the citizens of Bombay to make it financially the success that it ought to be.

Practical Philanthropy.

Scientific agricultural education suited to the peculiar conditions of this country still remains to be organised. While Government are only slowly beginning to recognise the importance of such education in a country which is predominantly agricultural, any private effort in this direction is doubly welcome. The agricultural school and farm at Jambul which Lord Willingdon opened on Saturday is a fresh indication of the growing spirit of self-help among the people. The school owes its origin to the far-seeing benevolence of Mr. V. K. Pisal, himself a leading agriculturist with a practical experience extending over fifty years. Lord Willingdon expressed his pleasure in meeting a man like Mr. Pisal who, from being a small cultivator, has by his industry and intelligence as a farmer greatly added to his estate and was now in a position to endow an agricultural school so handsomely. Though the primary duty of providing facilities for as wide an extension of scientific agricultural education really rests on Government, there is a large field for supplemental non-official effort on the part of rich agriculturists anxious to profit by the example of Mr. Pisal.

Separate Representation.

Demands for separate representation are pouring in from all quarters and if they were all to be conceded and the principle,—if it is one,—were to be carried to its logical conclusion, the electorates of the future in Indian political machinery should be almost as numerous as the communities, castes and sub-castes. Fortunately they are so many that the only solution of the difficulty—if it is one—will be to ignore all the demands and have only one general electorate. Mr. Montagu will be reinforced in his reasons for coming to such a decision if he gets to know as much as we do of the way in which some of these demands have been engineered and the very little real support they have at the back of them in the communities that are supposed to be clamouring for separate representation.

500 Leaders at a Meeting.

We must confess, however, we have been greatly impressed by the report of a meeting at Poona that has been sent to us. According to this the Maratha community wants an electorate to itself. It is true we have never heard of this demand from Mr. Tilak or any of the leaders and organs which have claimed to represent Maratha opinion. But this was a very remarkable meeting according to the report submitted to us for publication, and from it the demand has gone forth. It appears that it was a large public meeting held in some *wadi* or other and no less than "500 leading men of the community were present." If the bulk of the audience was in proportion to the leaders it must have been of positively stupendous dimensions. The only thing that bothers us, however, is that the gentleman who presided is described as an "assistant assessor to the Colombo Municipality." One can understand this Maratha patriot hurrying post-haste from Colombo to assist at this momentous occasion, but surely out of 500 leading men, somebody of greater prominence should have been selected to play so important a part!

"Anarchy in a High School."

We get a great many more letters from students than we can publish for various reasons, but most of them make very engaging reading. We were startled to discover in our post yesterday one which was headed "Anarchy in Godhra Telang High School," and proceeded to read it with some trepidation as to the revelations it might contain. "Anarchy" exists, it appears, not among the students but the masters! It seems that a tea party was given to a teacher, about to be transferred to another school by his colleagues, and it took place with the permission of the Head Master during school hours. The event seems to have greatly shocked our youthful correspondent. "All the teachers" he writes, "along with the Headmaster enjoyed tea party for fifteen minutes,"—a very brief festivity, we may say,—"during which time boys walked out of their own classes and moved about the school compound. After the teacher's enjoyment was over they returned to their respective classes and commenced (or resumed?) their lessons." "I do not understand," says this phenomenal school boy, "why boys should tolerate such kind of irregularity in the Government school." Well, if that is not to be understood, boys must be different from what they were. In our young days healthy-minded boys would have marked their sense of disapproval of such ill-timed frivolity by going further afield than the school compound and would have played truant for the rest of the day! It is deplorable, however, to learn, after this, that three boys of the school have been degraded for a week for attending the Political Conference. They, at least, wanted to improve their minds and not to pander to their stomachs.

A Hole-and-Corner League.

It was not surprising that the anti-Indian reform papers in Madras should have hailed the establishment in that city of a new association called the South India Islamiah League. The "Madras Mail" called it a revolt, read into it a sign of Mahomedan feeling throughout India against Home Rule and warned the Moslem League of a premature end should it persist in its folly of co-operation with the Congress. What little worth the new association possesses as a representative Moslem body and how it came into being is described by Mr. Abbas Hussain in the 'Hindu." After stating that the meeting at which the association was organised, was a private one, Mr. Hussain continues:

Among the four Joint Secretaries there are the famous Moulvi Fakhri Sahib and the Editor of the "Mukbire-Deccan"—who had organized the meeting in Royapettah in which a foreigner who is not even a naturalized British subject in India presided and preached the gospel of hatred of all kafirs and idol-worshipping Hindus. I notice that the last named gentleman who is also the Persian Consul for Madras is made a Vice-President of the new association. It is thus apparent that the new association is a combination of the people responsible for the Royapettah packed meeting and of the Muthialpet Anjuman. The efforts of the latter association to pose as the representative body of the Mussalmans of the Presidency having failed it pretended to represent the views of Mussalman merchants generally. But this pretension was knocked on the head by the establishment of the South Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association whose members are all Mussalmans. The address this association has adopted to present to the Secretary of State advocates the reforms which form the essential features of the All-India Muslim League scheme. It was greatly due to the support of the Mussalman members and the presiding Mussalman Vice-President and the Mussalman Secretary of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce that that body successfully resisted the reactionary influences that were brought to bear upon it and adopted a very liberal scheme of reforms.

We think the Moslem League is safe for the present.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended an entertainment by the "Palli Hill Bunnies" at the Exhibition Theatre yesterday afternoon.

Mr. R. H. Bains lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

H. H. the Jam of Navanagar and H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdhra dined at Government House yesterday evening.

Sir George Barnes, Member in charge Commerce and Industry Department, leaves Delhi on tour on 6th December. He visits Rangoon 10th, the mines at Bawdin and smelteries, etc., at Namtu 14th, Mandalay 16th, Pagan, 18th, inspects oil-fields at Singu and Yenangyaung 19th. He arrives at Calcutta on the morning of the 24th and leaves the same evening for Delhi, where arrives on the 26th of December.

The members of the Indian Industrial Commission visited the Tata Hydro-Electric Works on Saturday. The party was accompanied by Mr. Willis, the assistant general manager of the Tata Hydro-Electric Company. The party proceeded to Shirawta and inspected the lake there. Thence the party proceeded to inspect the Walwhan and Lonavla lakes, after which they went on to inspect Forebay. In the afternoon the members of the Commission inspected the Power House and the Tail Race, after which the party left for Bombay.

Sir Benjiman Robertson, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, accompanied by Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, Chief Secretary and Sir Archdale Earl, Chief Commissioner of Assam, arrived at the Viceregal Lodge on Monday as guests of their Excellencies.

On Tuesday the Secretary of State granted interview to Mr. K. C. Roy in the morning and in the course of the day the Viceroy and Secretary of State granted interviews to the following gentlemen:—Mr. B. G. Tilak, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Syed Wazir Hassan, Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

QUEEN MARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

DONATION FROM PUNJAB WAR FUND

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has received the following letter from Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab:—

"Dear Lady Willingdon,

I enclose on behalf of the Punjab War Fund a cheque for Rs. 10,000 in aid of that most admirable organisation The Queen Mary Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers to which the Punjab wishes all success.

(Sd.) M. F. O'DWYER."

The Bombay University Company of the Defence Force has arrived in Poona and is under canvas near the parade ground road. Its training begins at once.

BRITISH PROGRESS TOWARDS CAMBRAI.

ITALIAN VICTORY ON MT. PERTICA.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

FIGHTING IN CAMBRAI AREA.

DOMINATING BRITISH POSITION.

UNAFFECTED BY SLIGHT ENEMY RECOVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. Nov. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring to-day, says:—Since the last heavy German counter-attack last night which pressed us back from the north-eastern portion of Bourlon village there has been no infantry activity in the Cambrai battle area.

The tactical situation is not appreciably affected by this small enemy recovery since we still possess the high ground dominating the German positions over a wide stretch of the front.

One effect of our command of the high ground has been reported by patrols, which found that certain enemy trench elements had been abandoned during the night manifestly owing to the advisability of readjusting their line in order to minimise the destructive results of heavy fire which we were able to concentrate under direct observation. Occasional bursts of fierce German shelling during the night were probably designed to cover these withdrawals. There is nothing in these movements to indicate any design of enemy retreat, they are merely the natural fruits of our success in Bullecourt area.

The weather is now bitterly cold with shrill north wind and cloudless sky. Visibility is excellent, so large numbers of our airmen are up. In spite of heavy rain squalls during the past twenty-four hours the ground is drying rapidly and going is pretty good everywhere on the battlefield.

Great activity is reported behind the German front.

GERMAN RESISTANCE STIFFENING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Nov. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring yesterday said:—German resistance southwest of Cambrai has stiffened to a point at which our progress is necessarily a matter of hard fighting. The enemy received a staggering blow, but has now had time to recover somewhat from the first effects of it. His communications here are good and he can concentrate reinforcements fairly rapidly. We have won positions of supreme value and the Germans are bound at least to make a desperate endeavour to exact a larger toll of casualties for our retention of our gains.

An outstanding feature of the past week is that the vaunted invincibility of the Hindenburg system of defences has been easily crushed and henceforth Germans will be unable to say that any part of their laborious lines of resistance is safe. This is a feat of enormous importance at a time when it is a serious matter for the enemy to have more of his reserves tied down. Moreover, it is unlikely that the Germans in Flanders are feeling very confident.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS ON YPRES FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

A British communiqué says there has been no further infantry action on the southern battlefront but we have taken a few prisoners. There have been patrol encounters on the Ypres front. There was considerable hostile cannonading eastward and north-eastward of Ypres, particularly at Passchendaele.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ASSEMBLAGES DISPERSED ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

A French communiqué says there were fairly violent artillery actions in Belgium and north of Chemin-des-Dames. Our artillery dispersed enemy assemblages north of the positions captured yesterday on the right bank of the Meuse.

Artillery duel in this sector continues vigorously.

CAPTURED POSITIONS ORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12 noon Nov. 27.

A French communiqué says there was great artillery activity on the right of the Meuse in the region north of Hill 344 where we organised the positions we had taken.

LORD ROTHERMERE.

APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF AIR COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12 noon Nov. 27.

It is officially announced that Lord Rothermere has been appointed President of the Air Council.

UNQUELLED SPIRIT OF GERMANY.

LORD R. CECIL ON CONDITION OF PEACE.

BRITISH SUCCESS ON ALL SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Nov. 27.

Speaking at Norwich, Lord Robert Cecil said that where Germany was concerned, the spirit which existed in that country was that no law morality or religion could prevent them from committing any crime however hideous, provided it was thought to be in the interests of Germany. That was the spirit which we had to fight and there could be no safety for us until Germany was finally beaten. Some people believed that the German people had a desire for peace. One test of that was whether they were willing to restore Belgium and indemnify Belgium for the outrages committed on her. The Germans had been challenged to answer as the test of their sincerity in the matter of peace, but no reply had been received from the German Government. No one, therefore, could doubt that the spirit of the German Government to-day was precisely what it was when they rushed Europe into war. Unless the spirit was changed we should be criminals if we thought any lasting peace could be made with a power of that kind. "The first of our war aims is and must be victory."

A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOUR.

Referring to the operations in France, Lord Robert Cecil said that for the last two years there had never been a battle between British troops and the Germans in which the Germans had not been forced to give ground. "I cannot question or doubt the conviction which I know is held by those who are best able to judge, the commanders of our Armies in France. They only ask for fair field and no favour and they are quite sure we can beat the Germans every time. We have practically acquired every one of the German colonies and our victories in Palestine will surely give the Germans cause to think.

UNPARALLELED ACHIEVEMENT.

Then there is Mesopotamia. Wherever we look we may at any rate say that the Germans do not occupy one square inch of British territory. Regarding the blockade I know it has its critics, but I venture to say with a sense of responsibility that there has been no achievement of the kind in the whole of the world's history equalling our blockade, and I rightly maintain that we have never infringed the principles of international law which we went to war to defend.

KING CONGRATULATES SIR D. HAIG,

PART PLAYED BY BRITISH TANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12 noon Nov. 27.

The King has telegraphed as follows to Field-Marshal Haig:—I congratulate you and Sir Julian Byng and the troops on the successful operations in the neighbourhood of Cambrai. The complete surprise effected by such novel methods of warfare has been received with the utmost satisfaction throughout the Empire as holding out great hopes for the future. it is gratifying that the tanks which are purely British invention played an important part.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVY ESTIMATE.

PROVISION FOR ADDITIONAL 50,000 MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12 noon Nov. 27.

The Supplementary Navy Estimate provides for an additional fifty thousand men making the total personnel 450,000.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The sale of treasury bills during the week ending November 24th totalled 66.60 lakhs six months, 17.30 lakhs nine months and Rs. 20,000 twelve month, total 84.10 lakhs of which Calcutta took 21.50 lakhs, Bombay 62.50 lakhs, and Madras Rs. 10,000. The total sale to the end of the week is 14,00,85,000.

ITALIAN VICTORY ON PERTICA.

ALPINIS' BRILLIANT FEAT AT TASSON.

TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12 noon Nov. 27.

An Italian communiqué says enemy masses yesterday again attacked between Brenta and the Piave. On the left wing an attack on Mount Pertica was promptly crushed and our counter-attack repulsed every fresh enemy attempt.

The Alpinis annihilated their assailants at Tasson. Enemy pressure was the strongest at the centre but was definitely repulsed. We took two hundred prisoners. We repulsed an enemy attack on our right from Monfenere, taking prisoners.

THREE POINTS OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

ALL ATTEMPTS DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Nov. 27.

The enemy is vigorously pressing at three points. First at the Tomba mountain and Monfenera, the latter being a spur of Tomba. The crest has fallen, but the heroic defence has rendered the situation stationary. Behind Tomba and Monfenera, supplementary defences are being prepared and they will minimise the loss, if Tomba and Monfenera fall, although a considerable advance here might force the Piave. The second point of attack is Sanmartius on the Brenta. The third point is the Asiago Plateau, especially Mount Meleta, where the enemy has maintained a steady pressure among the snows for a fortnight. Thanks, however, to the grim determination of the Italian infantry, the enemy's attempts have been defeated.

British forces are eager to get into the fight and Austrians and Germans may soon be unpleasantly surprised.

BRITISH TROOPS TO ITALIAN FRONT.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Nov. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters wiring yesterday, describes the magnificent spectacle of British troops marching through Italy comprising cavalry, artillery, and infantry extending along the roads for miles with all the other branches of the Army following. The infantry has been marching steadily for days making sixteen miles a day. The artillery is equipped with a great number of guns and is accompanied by endless lines of lorries, carts, pontoons and other accessories of a complete army.

U. S. SENATE'S FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

FAVOURS DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST OTHER CENTRAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

Mr. Stone, Chairman of Senate's Foreign Committee, favours declaration of war against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, with whom the United States is really already at war. He indicates that the Congress at a meeting on December 3rd. will be met by a vigorous demand for war against the allies of Germany.

Mr. Stone adds, "I understand that some, if not a large number of Austrian troops, may now be or soon will actually be fighting on the western front."

REORGANISATION OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 27.

A Government communiqué states:—A committee composed of the following gentlemen has been formed to report to the Local Government upon the proposals made by the Government of India after consideration of the report of the Royal Commission for reorganisation of Educational services:—The Hon. Mr. J. B. Thompson, Chairman, the Hon. Mr. H. J. Maynard, the Hon. Mr. K. B. Mian Muhammad Shafi, the Hon. Mr. Justice Shadi Lal, Mr. K. B. Mian Fazil Hussain, Mr. M. S. D. Butler, the Hon. Mr. J. A. Richey, Lala Sain Das, Mr. G. A. Wathen, Mr. A. S. Hemmy, Mr. S. Sheo Ram Krassyap, and Sardar Saheb Bishen Singh.

RUSSIAN IMBROGLIO.

INTERESTINF DEVELOPMENTS.

DUKHONIN REFUSES TO HAND OVER COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Nov. 27.

Interesting developments are expected on the Russian front. General Dukhonin has flatly refused to hand over supreme command to Krylenko, declaring that he would arrest him if he arrived at Headquarters. Nevertheless, Krylenko has left Petrograd for Headquarters.

Considerable mystery overhangs the whereabouts of General Kaledin's Cossacks. According to "The Times" it is believed by a London bank that Russia's gold holdings have been removed from Petrograd and are unlikely to fall into the clutches of the Leninists.

INCREASED PAY FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

ESTIMATED TOTAL INCREASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons Mr Bonar Law announced that increase of pay for the Army and the Navy would be in operation from September 29th for the Army and from October 1st. for the Navy. He estimated that the total increases would amount to sixty-five millions sterling in the first year and sixty-nine in the second.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 26.

In connection with the forthcoming Provincial Conference arranged to be held next month in Madras, a Reception Committee was formed to-day. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon was elected President and Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar Editor of the "Hindu," Chairman of the Reception Committee.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL BY ONE MILLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Nov. 28.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company proposes to increase its capital from four millions to five millions sterling by creation of a million additional preference one pound shares for further immediate extensions to meet urgent war requirements.

NEW CHINESE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Nov. 28.

Wangtahsieh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been temporarily appointed Premier.

DEATH OF SIR STARR JAMESON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12 noon Nov. 27.

The death is announced of Sir Starr Jameson.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Leander Starr Jameson, son of the late R. W. Jameson, W.S., was born in Edinburgh on the 9th February, 1853. Receiving his education at the London University he became an M.R.C.S. in 1875, and got the degree of M.D. two years later. He was appointed Administrator of the Rhodesiam British South Africa Company in 1891 and held that post till 1895. He led a raid on Transvaal on 29th December 1895, and surrendered to the Boers on the 2nd January, 1916, for which he was tried in London and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment, but was soon released owing to ill-health. He served in South Africa (1899-1900), and was appointed Director of De Beers Consolidated Co. in 1900. Eventually he rose to be the Premier of Cape Colony in 1904 which post he enjoyed till 1908, was made a P.C. in 1907 and created a Baronet in 1911.

KING'S CONDOLENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

The King has sent a message of condolence to Mr. Middleton Jameson, brother of Sir Starr, saying that the people will with him deplore the loss of one who rendered such great service to the Empire.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

GERMANS SUCCUMBING TO FORCED MARCHING.

1,000 WHITE PRISONERS IN NOVEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Nov. 26.

A telegram from Ndanda, German East Africa, dated the 21st instant says a body of enemy including thirty whites sent in a flag asking to surrender. We still are hotly pursuing the Germans who are supposed to be succumbing to forced marching. We took 126 whites and 78 Askaris at Newala. We have taken nearly a thousand white prisoners in November.

PRUSSIAN REFORM BILLS.

SCOPE OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Nov. 26.

The long-promised Prussian reform bills are published. They establish an equal direct suffrage with secret ballot for the lower house but the upper house remains strongly conservative. It comprises representatives of commerce, industry, agriculture, handicrafts, universities and churches, but also 60 life-members and 150 nominees of the Crown. The bills provide that a quorum of 200 is essential.

INDO-EUROPEAN SCHEME.

DISOWNED BY EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The European Association issues, the following official announcement:—

In consequence of inquiries received and of rumours abroad that the European Association is connected with the joint address from Europeans and Indians lately published under the signatures of Mr. A. J. Pugh and Mr. S. R. Das, the council of the European Association desires to make it known that the European Association is not a party to the joint address, and is in no way identified with it. On publication of the joint address a new situation was undoubtedly created and the council of the European Association felt it was incumbent on them to consult their branches with a view to ascertain if they thought a further meeting of delegates should be held to discuss the joint address. The opinions of their branches were almost unanimously against such conference and there the matter ends.—(Sd.) Alec. Marsh, Secretary.

FREE FIGHT AT HOCKEY MATCH.

INDIAN INFANTRY V. MADRAS GUARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 27.

A free fight ensued in the hockey match in the Q. M. C. Tournament played between the Indian Infantry and Madras Guards detachments yesterday evening. The Infantry scored five goals against one. Five minutes before close one Infantry player hit one Guard by chance. The latter deliberately hit the former in return. This resulted in a free fight in which many participated. One Infantry man was laid low, necessitating his removal out of the field. Macfarlane, who caused the disturbance, was disqualified. He was injured in his right side and his head bled profusely owing to an injury. Captain Robinson got the Infantry men in control for the remaining period. The Guards refused to play, the Infantry consequently getting the scratch.

BEQUEST TO DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Nov. 27.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Anant Patwardhan, a leading citizen of Poona, has in his will bequeathed the whole of his estate worth nearly half a lakh of rupees to the Deccan Education Society, Poona. Rao Saheb Patwardhan has been connected with the Society for several years past, being one of its trustees. His services to the Poona Municipality cover a period of seventeen years, during which he has done much active work for the city. He is also connected with a number of public institutions in Poona.

TWENTY NEW V. C'S.

FIVE AUSTRALIANS AMONG HEROES.

LT.-COL. EVANS' SPLENDID DEED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. Nov. 27.

The "Gazette" announces the award of twenty new Victoria Crosses, the recipients including five Australians, one South African and one Canadian. While the stories of heroism are nearly all so remarkable that differentiation is difficult. The following may be taken as amongst the finest examples.

Acting Lieut-Col. Lewis Pugh-Evans, D.S.O. Royal Highlanders, commanding the Lincolns, for conspicuous bravery and leadership. Lieut-Col. Evans took his battalion in perfect order through terrific enemy barrage, personally formed up all units and led them to assault. While a strong machinegun emplacement was causing casualties and troops were working round the flank Lt.-Col. Evans rushed at it himself and by firing a revolver through the loophole forced the garrison to capitulate. After capturing the first objective he was severely wounded in the shoulder, but refused to be bandaged and reformed the troops. He pointed out all future objectives and again led the troops forward. He was again badly wounded, nevertheless, he continued to command until the second objective was won and after consolidation collapsed from loss of blood. As there were numerous casualties he refused assistance and by his own efforts ultimately reached the dressing station. His example of cool bravery stimulated in all ranks the highest valour and determination to win.

Sergeant William Francis Burman. Rifle Brigade. When the advance of his company was held up by enemy machinegun firing at pointblank range he shouted to the men next to him to wait a few minutes and went forward along to what seemed certain death. He killed an enemy gunner and carried the gun to the company's objective where he subsequently used it with great effect. This exceptionally gallant deed assured progress of the attack. Quarter of an hour later the battalion on the right being impeded by a party of about forty enemy, who were enfilading them, Sergeant Burman and two others ran forward and got behind the enemy, killing six and capturing two officers and 29 men.

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA SALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Nov. 28.

5,216,000 pounds of Indian and Ceylon tea will be offered at this week's sales, making a total of 15,035,000 for three weeks, which should enable all reasonable requirements for the next two or three weeks to be met at moderate prices.

A RECRUITING RECORD.

MAHOMEDAN RAJPUTS OF ROHTAK TAHSIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" draws attention to the remarkable recruiting record of Mahomedan Rajputs of the western part of Rohtak Tahsil and quotes figures supplied by a correspondent. This correspondent states that roughly one-third of the total male population of any village is available for military service. The percentage of men in military service is as follows:—Kahnaur 34, Kalanaur 29, Kherri 26, Sampal 23, Anwal 23½, Patwarpur 22, Banyani 20, Nigona 19, Garhi Ballab 19, Lahli 18. Kahnaur, Kalanaur, Nigana and Lahli, between them have won 24 medals in this war, of which seven are D.C.M., four O.M., and five Order of British India. Kahnaur has on the active list 41 commissioned officers, Kalanaur 43, and Nigana 12.

NEW AMERICAN MAGNET STEEL.

Not long after the war started and the price of tungsten advanced, efforts were made to find a steel that would be cheaper and also as efficient as the permanent magnet steel then being used. The new steel, which is reported to be nearly as efficient as the old permanent magnet steel is a 0.90 per cent. carbon steel, containing about 2 per cent. of chromium, and is now being made in electric furnaces in the United States. Magnetically it is equal to tungsten magnet steel in permanence, and somewhat lower in residual density.

S. J. A. A. WAR BADGE AWARD.

The St. John Ambulance Association, Simla has awarded War Badge to 1st Officer Jamshed D. E. Kothawala of The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (Ahmedabad Division.)

On Tuesday the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, delivered judgment in a charge against F. Sylvester of Karachi Telegraph Department, of making a false statement to the Income-tax Collector of his income in order to evade legitimate taxation. The complaint was that the accused failed to enter in his statement of accounts two loans of Rs. 1,000 each to Blackwell, but subsequently admitted them. The defence was that the accused had no recollection of loans as he kept no regular account books and the interest on these two loans was paid to his brother-in-law. When reminded of the loans he readily produced the promissory notes. The Magistrate held that the omission of the two loans was not intentional and discharged the accused.

BOMBAY'S GREAT CARNIVAL.

MULTITUDES AGAIN VISIT THE EXHIBITION AND FETE.

THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON IN EVIDENCE.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

The Exhibition and Fancy Fete at the Town Hall and Elphinstone Garden opposite, were yesterday again visited by multitudes. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon motored to the Town Hall at about half past five, accompanied by Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary. Their Excellencies were met by several members of the Exhibition Committee and while Lord Willingdon appeared to be engrossed in the stern realities of a wonderful Exhibition of Indian products, Lady Willingdon accompanied by Mr. Jackson, the philosophic honorary secretary of the Exhibition and Fete, made a tour round the side-shows. At this hour, the Town Hall and the garden were literary packed with a variety of humanity in holiday attire and applauding the merits of the Exhibition in a Babel of tongues. When the sun dipped and the lights were lit the Elphinstone Garden was powerfully suggestive of Earl's Court on a festive night. People walked, singly or in groups, from stall to stall, buying what money could buy at ridiculously small charges at the Christmas Bazaar where, at one stall, hillocks of chryanthemums and other flowers were, indeed, the most refreshing feature of the entire bazaar. There are eighteen stalls in allegiance with the Christmas Bazaar, and if, as unofficially announced the group raked in Rs. 20,000 on the opening day, it is tolerably certain that the proceeds exceeded that amount yesterday since the thousands who flocked to the different stalls in charge of fairies in chic frocks, had no option but to purchase. The "Covent Garden" is a world of attractions in itself, and here Mrs. Millard, Lady Batchelor, Mrs. Lawless Hepper will have enough to do for the next few days to gratify public ambition to buy. "India," as depicted in a well-stocked house of varieties is governed by Mrs. Marten, Mrs. Meyer, and Mrs. Taleyarkhan, and here again we find a blaze of Xmas novelties which few, if any, shops in Bombay can afford to boast. The Thatched House belongs to Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. Stillman, Lady Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. C. N. Wadia, Mrs. T. Moore, Mrs. Hebblethwaite, Mrs. Malcolm Hogg, and Mrs. Humphreys. "Japan" is a creation of Japanese artware, and Mrs. Pentreath and Mrs. Fitzgerald have encouraged visitors with astounding financial success from hour to hour. The "Studio", contains no instruments of torture like the camera, but the "pictures" shown and sold by Mrs. Forbes Smith, Mrs. Kent, Miss Sandes-Magill are all worth twice or more the price. The "Bakeries" are in charge of Mrs. George McPherson, Mrs. Julnis Muller and Mrs. Advani, and in the beautiful Paris garden reign Mrs. Galagar, Miss Abraham and Mrs. David. The "Meena Bazaar" which is anything but a purdah concern is in charge Dilshad Begum and Mrs. Dehdasti. A few more stalls are identified with the Xmas Bazaar, but unfortunately human life is limited and we can ill afford the time to detail the seductions of the Xmas Bazaar in Elphinstone garden. Turning with genuine sorrow from the Bazaar, the visitor comes upon a typical Indian village and a street in Baghdad. In this quarter, he has a great deal to stir his prophetic soul. He will wonder from a variety of twenty-five exhibits before him, which include a Potter's wheel, antiquities, carpets, jewellery, bead work, artificial flowers, a fruit stall, brassware and all the rest that either Baghdad or an Indian village can produce to-day, whether an Indian village cannot rise, to the importance of an Indian city by rapid industrial progress.

SIDE-SHOWS.

It would be difficult to leave the garden without being full of inspiration, particularly at night. But variety is charming and it comes to pass that a short-cut through lanes of Police and motor vehicles, lands the visitor on the other side of the street into the festive grounds of the Town Hall. Here one is graciously pleased—be he Prince or pleasure-loving peasant—to strike up against either Captain Wilson, Mr. F. P. McCalpin, Mr. N. Maughan, Mr. A. Tentreath or Lieut. Nathan. These gentlemen form the side-shows Committee, and never slow to explain, with persuasive eloquence, the merits of the various shows. Among the shows the Sphinx breathes in a mysterious atmosphere. Ask the Sphinx a question, and the reply will be true and perhaps penetrating. Then you get along to the Topsy-Turvy House. After traversing a lofty corridor (Bombay style), the visitor enters a spacious Moorish Gothic Hall, furnished in a charming blend of the Tom's Quartorze and mid-Victorian periods. Taking his seat on a richly upholstered chairs (Chukla design) he—to learn more—pays one rupee or annas eight or four. The Mermaid, the Palace of Mysteries are great attractions. The Shooting Gallery, the Ring, the Cocoanut Shies, the Indian Munitions (Bengal), the German Music which in itself is a wonderful show of a British capture off Colaba, the Treasure Troves and the Aerial Flight provide consummate interest and amusement. The Wedgwood Club, with its attractions in fairy form, hath increased in popularity. The Junaghad Highland Pipers created a joyous sensation yesterday evening by playing for a couple of hours in the Town Hall enclosure, where among hundreds who admired their appearance and their Scotch accomplishments was Lady Willingdon.

MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

In these days of stress and storm, to adopt the phraseology of a certain section of British statesmen, it is always refreshing to exhibit a Mark Tapleyan spirit—to be happy under the most depressing circumstances—and nowhere could one hope to feel supremely happy than at the Town Hall where instrumental music, in all its phases, hath charms to soothe even the savage *beast*. Move in what direction you elect, you have music. There is an abundance of Bands and yesterday, people strolling about aimlessly or as if the fate of Empires depended upon a mis-direction of their footsteps, flung dull care to the four winds while H. E. the Governor's Band started to play and the Bombay Artillery Band, under the directorship of Sergeant-Major Hynes, did likewise. The Wedgwood Club Orchestra evidently possesses a peculiar tendency to adapt itself to funereal compositions, for yesterday, it played "Long, Long Trail" or something of the sort, in a manner which really honoured a passing cortege. But, under capable leadership, it will doubtless forget that the Bombay Season is in swing and that the majority of Bombay's yellow-faced citizens desire to turn pink through the inspiration of revivifying music. The Junaghad Highland Pipers have fortune and fame in front of them, if they continue to stagger humanity as they did yesterday. Then there are the two accomplished Railway Bands in addition to brighten up the forlorn and the disconsolate.

Every evening before dinner, so sayeth the Japanese Prophet Iko, the Wedgwood Club provides al-fresco dances, all kinds of open air concerts. That is verily a delicious look-out for the next few days. Those immortals the "Merry Messups" have already earned distinction, and by kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Cadell, C.I.E., the Pipes and Drums of the Bombay Rifles have assisted in the fun of the fair at the Wedgwood Club. H. E. the Governor's Band too. The Bijou Varieties Theatre and Cafe Chantant presented, for the first time in Bombay, the "Merry Messups" screen—merry men in fun and frolic. Last evening the Bijou was crowded with an enthusiastic audience who claimed to slay the "Palli Hill Bunnies" ingeniously arranged by Mrs. Webb, and assisted by H. E. the Governor's Band, under Mr. Barrett. To-night the Bijou Players, Mr. and Mrs. Binning, and Miss Mulroney in dances and other "stars" will star it at the Bijou. All these entertainments and Bands place the visitor, as if by magic, in a world very different from Mespot.

THE EXHIBITS.

The Exhibits have been divided into four classes—A, B, C and D. Class A comprises Exhibits forwarded to the Committee for Exhibition. Class B. comprises exhibits in stalls—and there are 47 stalls—put up and arranged by Exhibitors. Class C. comprises demonstrations of various exhibits in course of manufacture, and Class D. comprises exhibits by the Indian Munitions Board. Though forming a departure from the general lines of the Exhibition, say the Committee, these exhibits have been prepared to illustrate new industrial developments in India consequent upon war conditions. These have led to new demands on the resources of the country from the military authorities. Exhibits under Class B. will be found both in the Town Hall and the Annexe to the Town Hall, and we propose to refer to them serially from day to day. It may be added, in parenthesis, that there are 265 Exhibitors in all from 123 different places in India.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD EXHIBITS.

The object of the Munitions Board Exhibits is to demonstrate progress in various departments like Railways, Ordnance Factories, manufacturing concerns and the like. Chemical industries form a branch in which India is lacking hitherto. At the Munitions stall there is a very beautiful collection of samples sent by the staff of the Indian Institute of Science which exemplify the work which is being done there. Sandalwood for instance, was exported in large quantities from Southern India, the supply being obtained principally from Mysore and Coorg. After the outbreak of war, there was a serious reduction in the export of sandalwood and this led the Director of Industries, Mysore, to propose the establishment of distilleries in the State to extract oil. Preliminary investigations were carried out in the Institute of Science and a satisfactory process was devised which yielded oil in quality equal to anything that had been previously produced in Europe or elsewhere. At the end of September 1915, the Mysore Government sanctioned an estimate of one lakh of rupees to establish a small factory to turn out 2,000 tons of sandalwood oil a month. The factory started work on the 10th May 1916, and between that date and the 30th of June 1917, 50,690 lbs. of oil were manufactured and sold. Samples of this oil are exhibited and there are photographs also of the sandalwood oil factory at Mysore and a sandalwood-frame photo of the Bangalore factory.

ACETONE EXHIBITS.

The question of acetone manufacture is at present engaging the attention of Government and the acetone exhibits displayed by the Indian Institute of Science show the process from the raw materials to the perfected acetone. There are also exhibits of wood distillation and thymol preparation from the Institute, besides a number of other well-chosen exhibits. Bombay industrialists will find in short in all these exhibits from the Institute of Science food for thought and reflection.

Next to these chemical specimens of work done at the Institute of Science are exhibits of shells manufactured by the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., E. I., and the N. W. Railway workshops which all supplied a good number of shells to the Government. There are a series of photographs illustrating the processes of the manufacture of shells as carried on in the workshops of all these Railways. The Ordnance factories at Cossipore and Ishapore are also well represented, while just behind all these exhibits are displayed three big boards illustrating the brass and metal work being done by the G. I. P. Railway which supplies its own fittings.

Glass manufacture in this country has not hitherto met with much success but recently owing to the war, different glass factories have been able to stand in competition against foreign manufactures and the exhibits of glass products turned out by the Allahabad U. P. and Jubbulpore Glass Works are typical of the good work being done in this direction. The Munitions Board has also shown in this connection samples of bottles indented by the Government Medical Stores from outside, which would serve to show to the indigenous glass manufacturers at least one direction to which they can well turn their attention. The clothing of the army is also an important question which is taken up by the Munitions Board and the different Exhibits of the Army Clothing serve to show how the wants and requirements of the army are being met now in the country.

MILL STORES.

The necessity for the saving of freight has led to a close scrutiny of the orders of Cotton and Jute mills for Mill Stores from abroad and to attention being paid to materials of local manufacture which can be utilised by these mills in place of the foreign materials. Roller skins, pickerbands, leather belting are some of the materials manufactured in the country now, for which there is a large demand. Exhibits of these in the Munitions Boards Stall will prove specially attractive to Bombay Millowners. There are three big cases of the Esociet Tannin Research Factory taken up by the Munitions Board showing the tan stuffs used for tanning leather for the Army and other purposes. There are also photographs of the Chrome Leather Co. at Pallavaram illustrating the different processes in leather manufacturing. What attracts attention the most in the stall is, however, an air-screw which confronts one on just entering this exhibit which is the first air-screw manufactured in the country by the N.-W. Railway.

Wooden shipbuilding in India is an old industry which has felt the competition of iron. The war is likely to lead to its revival but what is being done at the present time is clearly exhibited in the series of photographs of country crafts being made in Southern India by several enterprising shipbuilders. The Water Transport Department of the Munitions Board has also been paying close attention to this question and the construction of barges under its supervision at Karachi and other places is very well illustrated in the photographs placed in the Munitions Stall. The G. I. P. Railway has also constructed pontoons for Mesopotamia shown in the photographs exhibited in the G. I. P. Section of the stall. The important coir industry of South India is also well respresented, the chief thing attracting attention being coir screening a large quantity of which is being supplied every month to the army.

LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

Besides this principal stall there are two other annexes to the Munitions Board Exhibit in the first of which are exhibited railways materials the N.-W and E. I. Railways leather manufacture as carried on the Government. Harness and Saddlery factory at Cawnpore, and Turpentine manufacture at the Government Factory at Bhowali, the local agents of which are Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood and Clarke. The Turpentine Exhibit is illustrating all the processes from beginning to end, there being displayed *chir* pine from which resin is extracted, from which again turpentine is manufactured. The E. I. Railway has here displayed a paint-grinding Mill showing the different processes, while another attractive exhibit is a big gun carriage wheel exhibited by the Jubbulpore Gun factory with all its sections. The exhibit boards of the N.-W. and E. I. Railway are illustrative of the utilisation of waste material for the manufacture of products useful and essential to the railways. The second annex of the Munitions Board exhibit is concerned with the exhibits sent up by the Controller of Munitions, Bengal. Circle, and several striking exhibits of the well-known Iron and Steel works at Sakchi. All the three stalls of the Munitions Board Exhibit should be visited by all interested in the development of Indian Industries as the Exhibits displayed there will illustrats the efforts being made to supply locally-made articles which were hitherto obtained from outside. The stalls are arranged under the supervision of Mr. Chatterton and Mr. Mehta.

"OUR DAY" FUND.

JODHPUR'S DONATION OF A LAKH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur has given to Lady Chelmsford the princely donation of one lakh of rupees for "Our Day." This is the second gift of a lakh which her Excellency has received, the first having been given by H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

HIGH MORTALITY AND HIGH PRICES.

PUNJAB PARTICULARLY AFFECTED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The Punjab is at present suffering from unhealthiness and high prices. The latest recorded vital statistics which cover the week ending November 10th show that in that week the death-rate for the province as a whole was 188 per thousand as compared with the birth-rate of 60. Amritsar showed the worst record of all with a death-rate of 172 per thousand. Multan came next with 137 and Lahore with 78 was below the provincial average.

As regards action to relieve the present high prices the example set by Lahore is being followed by the Amritsar Municipality; at a meeting of which on Monday it was decided to open shops for sale of grain and fuel at cheap rates. Allotments of Rs. 20,000 for fuel shops and of Rs. 70,000 for grain shops were sanctioned.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

MR. H. A. L. FISHER ON "FIVE THINGS WRONG."

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, in the course of a speech at the reception given in the Whitworth Hall at the Manchester University, said that five things were wrong in the existing system of elementary education in Great Britain. The vast majority of the children left school too soon; the influence of the school was rarely supported by the influence of the home, because there was no thread of educational work carrying the parents through the period of adolescence to the threshold of matrimony; it lacked a clear and sufficient period of whole-time education: some provision of higher elementary education for children in the higher standards was needed, and the paralysing system of exemptions should be abolished; and nursery schools were required for children under the age of six. In explaining how the bill proposed to remedy these defects, Mr. Fisher emphasised its effects in securing more respect for the claims of childhood as such, a greater flow of well-educated children from the secondary schools to the universities, a diversion of children from blind-alley employments, an increase in the scrupulous sense of craftsmanship, and such an increase of research as would enable us to repair one of our great deficiencies as a nation—the wholly insufficient number of men and women devoted to scientific thinking and discovery.

BROTHELS IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF LEGISLATION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

With reference to the letter addressed by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the Secretary to Government, General Department, inviting the attention of Government to the deplorable state of affairs prevailing in brothels in the City of Bombay, the President has been informed that legislation for checking the evils of brothels in the city is at present under the consideration of Government.

THE LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you oblige the students and the members of the Government Law School Library by publishing this in your paper?

On the 10th of October, our Principal Mr. Mirza Khan put up a notice that the Law Library will be kept open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. only and not from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. as before. The students had all left as it was vacation time; but be it said to the credit of some of them, that they drew the attention of the Principal almost immediately and made a petition pointing out how the curtailment of time in keeping the Library open for 3 hours a day only would work great hardships upon students.

According to the changed arrangement, every candidate can keep a book for about an hour. It is a well known fact that, when we begin a chapter we want to finish it as a whole before we leave it off. How are we to hurry through the work in such a short period when the best of us can't get into it all at once? It is a common practice among students to copy out certain passages as they get along their work and this means time. Nothing can be done well in hurry.

These and several others were the points to which the petitioners drew the attention of the Principal.

The petition was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction at whose initiative, it seems, the time was curtailed. As it was vacation time it was not possible for hundreds to sign, but it should have been sufficient in the eyes of the D. P. I. to see the truth and validity of their arguments. The Principal on the opening of the term put up the reply to the petition made to him that their petition was forwarded to the D. P. I. and it was his order that the previous notice stood good. He, the Principal, thus was unable to withdraw his notice curtailing the time.

I believe the necessity for this bad arrangement is the need for more clerks for the official work of the school. Instead of supplying them with their demand or refusing them if it could not be supplied, the poor students are made to suffer. The spare time of the clerk that was hitherto spent in issuing books, is to be utilised for office work. What a beautiful way of arranging affairs, relieving one or two from personal labour and putting the whole student world ablaze!

Will any one spare us the further trouble by taking up the question? Can I earnestly request the Law Students' friend, guide and philosopher, Mr. Mulla, to help us?—Yours, etc.,

"A LAW STUDENT."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, Nov. 27. Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,116
Total up to date	24,02,811

INDIAN WOMEN.

LORD SYDENHAM ON THEIR EMANCIPATION.

Lord Sydenham, speaking at a meeting in London on October 5 to discuss the women's movement in India, said they were responsible for promoting the advancement of millions of human beings, and always trying to lead them on to the great ideal of nationhood.

If I had the power, he said, I would have no man go to India to take up any office there unless he had been made first acquainted with certain essential facts which would enable him to understand the Indian point of view, which must often differ from our own. I should like to see knowledge of the life and conditions of the people of India placed in the forefront of the education of all our civil servants. I would allow no British regiment ever to go to India unless its officers and men had been through a full course of lectures explaining to them the mode of life and the very attractive qualities of the people. Indian soldiers were struck with the effect of education upon the French and Belgian women, in enabling them to help their husbands in business of every kind and in all sorts of ways.—"Manchester Guardian."

FILMS AND FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been thinking of writing about the Cinema Films and of their comparative safety even in residential quarters since a fairly long time, but I wanted the fumes created by the panic-stricken public of Bombay to evaporate before indulging in this topic. Our city often works itself into a frenzy over paltry questions and this Cinema Film question is the latest instance in point.

If I remember right it is now about more than a dozen years since we first saw the Cinema Theatre in Bombay and a number of shops dealing in these Films have been in existence for a number of years. How is it then that the public has suddenly found out to-day that Cinema Film is a self-igniting object and that it is a dangerous explosive. I wonder if Cinema Film will come within the provision of the Explosives Act.

It is not the Cinema Films but the careless system of storing them that was responsible for the recent fires. Has any one yet taken care to inquire into the cause of the violent explosion which took place before the actual flames burst out at the recent Ekadashi Building fire? I am told by one who knows about celluloid and its properties that celluloid burning in however large quantities does not cause any explosion. The explosion at the latest fire was heard at a distance of more than one thousand yards from the burning building. I can almost positively assert that there must be something else, besides films stored in that building, something like petrol, gas or spirit and it must have been this which caused the explosion.

On reading the letter of Mr. Jehangir Aderjee in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 23rd November, I personally went over to an eminent firm of Cinema Film dealers at Sandhurst Road and the Manager there graciously allowed me to make certain experiments.

I kept a film in contact with a lighted 2,000 candle power electric lamp, the film became appreciably hot, but it did not take fire. I passed a burning cigarette through a film causing only a hole the size of the cigarette, but the rest of the film remained unscathed.

The Manager also showed me his system of storing films. On looking at that I was quite at a loss to find how a film kept separately from other films in strong galvanized iron boxes could take fire. I am quite convinced that if these films are properly stored in fire-proof building and the Municipal Commissioner, who will frame the reasonable rules about the storing of these films, when he issues licenses, sees that these rules are carried out,—then even those who live in buildings where films are stored need not be anxious about their lives. If it is laid down that films, if they are to be stored in residential quarters, must be stored on the top floor of the building, I believe the tenants on the lower floors might get sufficient time to clear away from the building in case of fire if one ever occurs.

Hoping this will help to clear away misapprehensions about the dangerous character of the Cinema Films and allay the panic among the Bombay public.—Yours, etc.,

B. K. DESAI, M.A., LL.B.

Girgaum, Nov. 27.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 315, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

R.F.A.:—2nd Lieutenant H. Dootson.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Indian Army:—Brigadier-General O. G. Gunning.

WOUNDED.

Seaforth Highlanders:—Lieut.-Col. R. C. F. Schomberg, Captain A. R. Murray.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders:—Capt. R. Hadovy.

Indian Army:—Lieut. W. A. Mannock.

Opinions of the Day.

Indian Juries.

The "Parsi":—Wherever British institutions prevail, wherever the people have realised their rights and liberties, and learnt to be jealous of them, the jury-system must expand. There is great room for its expansion in India where, even in criminal trials, it has not yet been generally adopted, except in the principal cities. We have no doubt that as an effect of the political reforms which we are looking forward to, the system if trial by jury will be greatly extended all over India. Juries are intensely human, and are not always and altogether swayed by considerations of pure justice and principles of law. They are as much influenced by passion and prejudice as private individuals. But it is perhaps on that account that they are useful in bringing about that rough and substantial justice which is sometimes sacrificed to the pedantry, rigour and technicality of the law by professional judges. They are also fully in touch with the currents of public opinion and feeling, and they can better enter into the manners and social life of the people. Especially, in India, where the judge is very often a foreigner juries should prove most useful. Some of their (Indian juries') disinclination to find an accused person guilty is due to the deep distrust of the Indian people for the police. It is good to be slow and cautious in holding a man guilty. Very often in a mixed jury the Europeans are for convicting and the Indians for acquitting. If their numbers are equal there is an *impasse*, and the Court is put to the trouble of a fresh trial and the accused person is kept in fearful suspense. If both the classes approach the case with that clear conception of duty, that earnest attention and that breadth and sympathy, which the high sacred calling of administering justice demands, there would be no difficulty. It is true also that judges, by betraying their sympathies or antipathies for the one side or the other, at times set up the backs of the jurors.

'Madras Mail's" Methods.

"The Hindu."—It is the privilege of a leader of a losing cause to exaggerate the tiniest circumstance that gives him hope. The chief director of Anglo-Indian agitation and his faithful ally on the Indian side have sought to derive some comfort at the birth of a new Moslem Association in Madras called the South Indian Islamiah League, the details of which were published in these columns yesterday. The "Madras Mail" calls it a revolt, reads into it a sign of Mahomedan feeling throughout India against Home Rule and warns the Moslem League of a premature end should it persist in its folly of co-operation with the Congress. The "Justice" says that the new association is an influential and representative one and the "Madras Times," in its usual inimitable style, blesses it in the belief that whatever happens is for the best. The new association has an interesting ante-natal history which may not yet be chronicled. The "Mail" taunts the Home Rulers that they have been "just a little too clever, just a little too zealous and things move towards their discomfiture." Our friend's glee is somewhat previous, and whatever the future may have in its bosom, the "Mail's" malicious satisfaction at the appearance of internal squabbles, is bound to be evanascent, for really these so-called differences are merely bubbles which are easily pricked.

The Principle of Nationality.

"The Tribune."—Those who object to the grant of self-governing powers to the people of India have not so far attempted to reconcile the present method of Government in India with the ideal for which the war is being fought. The principle of national freedom which is widely recognised in Europe as governing the policy of the Allies cannot leave India unaffected or with superficial reforms in which the people themselves—whatever may be their imperfections as judged by their political opponents—have no definite control. In a recent speech at Calcutta Sir Archy Birkmyre declared that for years, if not generations past, the Europeans in India abstained from politics from habit. "There has been no need," he said, "and we have always felt that our interests were being safeguarded by our rulers who, after all, are kith and kin with ourselves." Quite so. But what about the many millions of Indians whose interests have from generations been in the hands of those who are neither their kith nor kin? Surely they must concede to others what they feel is necessary to themselves.

Bengal Internments.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—Here is a curious fact. While Lord Ronaldshay makes a long speech in which he tries to prove that Bengal is infested with anarchists and revolutionaries, men like Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea, Mr. B. Chuckervatti, Mr. C. R. Dass and a hundred others do not support it. Whom to believe? Nobody, for a moment disputes the *bona fides* of his Excellency. But then he labours under a serious disadvantage. He has to draw his inspiration from his interested subordinates or their one-sided reports. The representatives of the people on the other hand get their information direct. And is it possible that men like Sir Rabindra Nath and others are capable of encouraging or condoning anarchical crime? This brings one question to the front—why do you apply the Defence of India Act in their case? The ordinary law of the country is quite competent to deal with them. Indeed they may be hanged under its provisions. We wish Lord Ronaldshay had answered this question in his speech.

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DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF ALI BROTHERS.

INFLUENTIAL MEETING OF HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Nov. 26.

At a very largely attended meeting of Musalmans and Hindus, presided over by Rao Bahadur Hirachand Khemsing, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting is strongly of opinion that the continued internment of the Musulman leaders Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali will render the maintenance of a calm atmosphere in India an impossibility; that the loyalty of Ali brothers to the British Crown, whatever be the condition of war on the Eastern or other front, is as unquestionable as proved by the assurance of the brothers and by the unanimous election of Mohamed Ali as president of the Moslem League. This meeting, therefore, appeals to Government, if it desires to prevent serious discontent in India and in the Moslem Community, to release Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali immediately."

The chairman in his opening remarks, describing Mohamed Ali as an ornament of India, hoped that the Government would see the wisdom of releasing them at once.

Mr. Hiranand Suntokram in moving the resolution traced the history of th internment of the Alis and acknowledged great respect for their assurances already given. Mr. Abduljabbar, in seconding it, observed that Musulmans were in all circumstances bound to obey their religious dictates and see nothing wrong in the proviso of the undertaking given by the two brothers. He illustrated his remarks by describing the attitude of the Musuimans of Omar's time who had told the Caliph that if he ever erred against Islam his head would not rest on his shoulder. He appealed to the Government to restore Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali to liberty without loss of time.

POLITICAL LOYALTY AND RELIGIOUS ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. Noor Mahomed considered any further detention of the Ali brothers on the ground of any events on any theatre of war most unjustifiable in view of the declaration of Mohamed Ali and his readiness to fight even against Musalmans. The internment, he thought, was a poor present to so honest a man as Mohamed Ali who had preached to the Musulmans to trust their souls to God and place their service at the disposal of the King-Emperor. He believed Shaukat Ali to be a harmless Haji Baba whose only ambition was to make the task of the protector of pilgrims as light as he could help it. He repudiated the changes against them.

Mr. Jethmal in a vigorous speech criticised the policy of the Government and considered that the release of the Ali Brothers was as much a duty of Hindus as of Musulmans. He believed that as the Government were ordinarily willing to release them there could be no case against them and felt convinced that no Hindu or Mahomedan would give better assurances than theirs, and paid a growing tribute to the heroic mother of the distinguished sons of whom India was so proud.

Mr. Abdul Wahid Khan exhorted Hindus and Musulmans to join hands for the release of the two and for the common good.

Dr. Noormahomed remarked that the Ali brothers' sympathy with the Turks was purely a religious one as enjoined by Islam and appreciated by English statesmen, and their sympathy was in no way different from any other Musulman's, but if that were an offence as he believed it was not, then no Musulmans should be treated differently from the Ali Brothers. Mr. Mathradas further supported the resolution and it was resolved to send the resolution to the Viceroy and Secretary of State.

Rupees 300, including a handsome donation from the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, were subscribed on the spot to carry on the release work.

U. P.'S DEMAND FOR A GOVERNOR.

ADDRESS TO MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru read the address of the Provincial Congress Committee of the United Provinces. After welcoming Mr. Montagu, he said, he did not propose to discuss the scheme of the Congress and the League which his committee entirely supported. Referring to the special needs of the United Provinces, he said that as at present constituted they are the biggest of all the Indian provinces in respect of population. "We pay to the Government of India the largest amount of land revenue. We have for years past been asking for the appointment of a Governor and the establishment of an Executive Council for our provinces. While we have reason to hope that we may at no distant date, be endowed with an executive council, we do not know whether it is proposed to appoint a Governor in the near future. This reform has long been overdue and we sincerely trust that his Majesty's Government will raise the status of this province to that of a presidency when the term of the present Lieutenant Governor comes to an end. We do not propose to repeat in this address our proposals with regard to the constitution of the executive council, but we shall beg leave to invite your attention to the very small size of our legislative council the representation of 48 millions of people. A small body of 21 elected members is very far from being adequate or effective, nor does the franchise rest on any liberal basis. In order to make our legislative council truly representative of such a large population and to give it an effective voice in the administration of the provinces, we have considered it necessary to suggest that the council should consist of 125 members, four-fifths of whom should be the elected representatives of the people. There are already small elective majorities in the councils of Bengal and Bihar and we are only asking for an elective majority in our Council Also with this difference that we plead for a substantial increase of the strength of the council which should consist of an effective majority of members elected directly by the people on as wide a franchise as possible. We are aware that objection has been taken to our proposal that the resolutions of the council should be binding on the executive government, but we may be permitted to point out that we also suggest that the right of veto should be reserved to the Government and that a resolution must be given effect to only if it is once again carried by the council after an interval of 12 months. The sense of power always gives rise to a sense of responsibility and we believe that the occasions will be few and far between when it may be considered necessary by the Government to exercise the right of veto.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

POONA MILL AGENTS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Sentences aggregating two years' rigorous imprisonment each were passed to-day by Mr. G. Wiles, Assistant Collector, in the case in which Rao Saheb Ramnarayan, a merchant, and Shett Chatterbhuj Balmukund, agents of Poona Cotton and Silk Mill, now in liquidation, were charged with cheating, criminal misappropriation and willfully framing false balance-sheet. This case occupied 44 hearings since the 27th August. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, barrister, assisted by Khan Bahadur Davar and Mr. N. R. Bhalekar, while the accused were defended by Messrs. S. G. Velinkar, K. A. Ghaswala, barristers, and L. J. Apte, pleader.

POONA, Nov. 27.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

Rao Saheb Ramarayan Amerchand and Sheth Chatturbhuj Balmukand, agents of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill, who were yesterday sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on five separate charges of cheating, misappropriation, and framing a false balance sheet, to-day applied for bail through their pleader, Mr. Apte. The application came on before Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge, who after hearing Mr. Apte and Khan Bahadur Davar, the Public Prosecutor, released both the accused on bail on their personal recognizances for Rs. 20,000 each. The Judge further ordered that the accused should report themselves to the Nazer of the District Court every Monday. The grounds on which accused were released were that the accounts were voluminous and the case complicated, and the accused should have facilities to instruct their counsel.

CHINGLEPUT TREASON CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Further hearing of the case in which C. S. Sitaram Iyer stood charged with offences of forgery, attempting to wage war with the King and to communicate with the enemy, was resumed yesterday at Chingleput. The C.I.D., inspector was recalled and he filed two leters purporting to have been written by Pax Muller as well as a copy of the reply sent by the Dutch Consul to Pax Muller. These letters are similar to those sent to other consuls.

The accused was then asked to state whether he wished to go personally to Bombay for the examination of the Consuls there on commission or whether he would send his vakil or only send interrogatories. The accused presented a petition to the issue of a commission. Mr. C. Narasimhachari, High Court Vakil, who appeared for the prosecution, opposed, the application on the ground that discretion was vested with the District Magistrate and evidence to be taken on commission was of a formal character relating to the receipt of letters by the various Consuls and the way in which they had disposed of them, including replies they sent. Accused eventually stated that he would file a list of his interogatories to-morrow and the case stands adjourned *sine die* for the return of the commission.

SHOPS LOOTED IN BOGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

A report of the looting of a market in Bogra district reached here. It is stated that on the 19th instant a large mob attacked Chandanbaisha market within the Zemindar of Raja of Dighapatia and looted all cloth and salt shops. Report says that on account of high prices of those two commodities and fall in price of jute the chief source of their incomes, poor people being unable to purchase necessaries of life looted cloth and salt from market.

The magistrate and armed police on receipt of information went to the spo and arrested 38 persons.

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KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The rainfall has been nearly general south Madras. Elsewhere weather continues dry. Negapatam reports three inches and Cuddalore two.

Forecast:—Extension northwards of rainfall in the south of the peninsula.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 8ft.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 8ft.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	27	m 9	36	26	11	27	m 3	52	19	5
		10	45a	29	5		3	50a	14	9
Wed.	28	m 10	22	26	11	28	m 4	40	19	2
		11	27a	29	9		4	31a	14	6
Thur.	29	m 11	6	26	11	29	m 5	26	19	0
							5	12a	14	8
Fri.	30	m 0	8	29	10	30	m 6	11	19	0
	Dec.	11	50a	26	8	Dec.	5	50a	15	1
Sat.	1	m 0	48	29	6	1	m 6	55	19	1
		0	33a	26	3		6	26a	15	10
Sun.	2	m 1	26	28	11	2	m 7	38	19	3
		1	16a	25	8		7	1a	16	8
Mon.	3	m 2	2	28	3	3	m 8	20	19	6
		1	58a	25	0		7	37a	17	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
27 (Tuesday)	6h. 52m	6h. 0m.
28 (Wednesday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m
29 (Thursday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
30 (Friday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Dec. 1 (Saturday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.
2 (Sunday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m
3 (Monday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m:
Last Quarter	6	10	33.5 p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5 p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8 a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.3 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th November, 1917, was 30.107 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with [illegible]ometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and Malabar while isolated showers have occurred in Mysore.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and local rain in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 27th of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (26th Nov.)	78.7	63.0	74	0	...	—1.22
Jask	83.3	65.2	80	0	...	—0.23
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do (26th Nov.)	86.0	71.4	83	0	...	—0.26
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.6	51.6	72	0	...	—0.06
Rawalpindi	74.3	40.4	83	0	...	—0.22
Lahore	75.6	45.8	93	0	...	—0.06
Hissar	80.7	48 3	77	...	0	...
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	76.5	52.6	20	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.1	54.9	66	0	...	—0.07
Mainpuri	79.9	51.3	85	0	...	—0.15
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	77.2	54.3	96	0	...	—0.29
Allahabad	77.4	51.8	82	0	...	—0.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.9	49.2	61	0	...	—0.04
Karachi	81.0	64.4	90	0	...	—0.05
Ajmer	79 4	46.5	63	0	...	—0.14
Jalpore	83.2	51.1	62	0	...	—0.14
Kotah	82.4	54.6	62	0	...	—0.02
Mount Abu	72.2	54.4	43	0	...	—0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.8	54.1	61	0	...	—0.10
Dwarka	82.3	65.0	87	0	...	0
Veraval	85.4	62.8	45	0	...	—0.28
Rajkot	85.6	52.8	49	0	...	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	87.6	55.0	64	0	...	—0.19
Surat	89.3	58.7	55	0	...	—0.12
Ahmedabad	?	?	49	0	...	—0.15
Deesa	89.0	53.0	49	0	...	—0.12
Neemuch	81.8	48.5	62	0	...	—0.12
Indore	82.3	49.1	68	0	...	—0.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.8	47.7	79	0	...	—0.40
Seoni	81.0	52.8	65	0	...	—0.37
Hoshangabad	81.7	51 6	58	0	...	—0.41
Khandwa	85.4	49.5	61	0	...	—0.38
Akola	86.2	49.7	56	0	...	—0.41
Amraoti	84.3	50.6	42	0	...	—0.49
Nagpur	83.6	53.8	51	0	...	—0.66
Chanda	82.3	52.8	76	0	...	—0.74
Raipur	81.1	55.7	68	0	...	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	71.1	78	..	0	—0.28
Ratnagiri	89.5	66.9	35	..	0.98	+0.54
Marmugao	80.0	67.8	81	..	5.95	+4.99
Karwar	89.0	65.8	88	..	1.10	—0.56
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	?	49.9	57	..	1.40	+0.99
Ahmednagar	81.0	50.7	65	..	1.14	+0.64
Poona	80.5	52.3	85	..	3.65	+2.87
Sholapur	84.5	58.5	46	..	0.54	—0.35
Bijapur	80.2	55.2	96	..	1.07	+0.18
Belgaum	79.1	56.2	78	..	4.61	+3.14
Aurangabad	83.2	53.0	48	..	0.38	—0.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.3	50.7	66	..	0	—0.61
Hyderabad	79.9	56.3	82	..	1.49	+0.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	74.3	83	..	2.36	—0.34
Calicut	84.3	75.5	94	0.11	4.76	+0.30
Cochin	86.7	74.2	85	0.14	11.52	+5.48
Colombo	84.6	73.2	96	0.05	8.13	—3.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.0	67.2	85	..	11.29	+6.42
Bellary	85.5	64.7	92	..	2.14	+0.29
Cuddapah	83.0	69.3	83	..	3.90	+0.93
Madras	86.9	75.7	76	..	6.02	—5.66
Bangalore	78.1	62.7	89	0.10	0.83	—1.91
Coimbatore	82	68.6	81	0.12	5.66	+2.68
Trichinopoly	80.1	71.0	96	0.59	4.47	—0.04
Negapatam	81.5	72.2	90	3.15	22 61	+8.80

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 26th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.904 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.8 "
Dew Point	66.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.688 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 "
Minimum do.	70.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNW, N
Movement of Wind do. do	147 Miles

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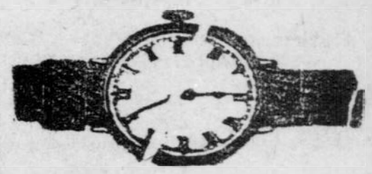

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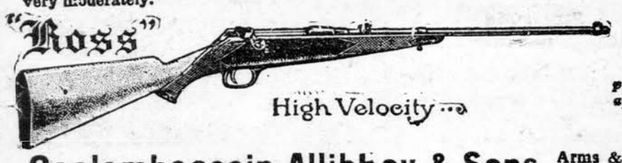

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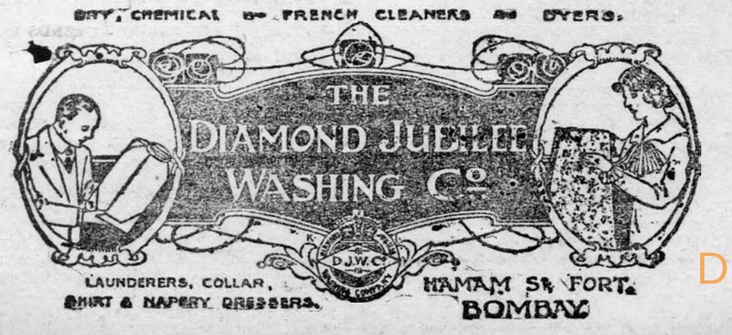

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CASUALTY LISTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt R V J R Agius, Londons.
Second-Lieut W J Baker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H F Barrowoliff, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A Bellingham, North Lancashies.
Second-Lieut E H G Coules, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J G D'Alton, Field Artillery.
Capt C B Falkner, Londons.
Second-Lieut G E Fowler, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut D S Geddes, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C H Harriman, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J E Hillyer, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Horn, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J J Hurst, Londons.
Lieut H. Kennington, Field Artillery.
Major A M Lafone, Yeomanry.
Lieut J K Lamont, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H G Langton, Londons.
Second-Lieut H L Lewis, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Mackenzie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Middlemas, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W E Moorey, Londons.
Capt R P Morris, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J H Muller, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut O E Palin, Londons.
Second-Lieut G Pearson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Ruddy, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D A Smith, Northumberlands.
Lieut W Stuart, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W G Verrill, Northumberlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J A Bryans, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D J Couldrey, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Dick, Durhams.D
Second-Lieut J P Ironside, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T W Lewis, Welsh Fusilier.
Second-Lieut F G Stevens, Field Artillery.
Lieut P H F Wiseman, North Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R R Adam, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Aldis, Londons.
Capt H B Barran, Field Artillery.
Lieut E W Bedford-Pim, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P W Boobbyer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H F Boon, Londons.
Capt D S Boorman, Londons.
Lieut E C Brassey, Londons.
Second-Lieut A G Brown, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C E G Brown, Londons.
Second-Lieut E F M Brown, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut C A S Buck, Londons.
Second-Lieut L G Carrol, Londons.
Lieut P E H Chambers, Londons.
Second-Lieut F A Charles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P F J Checker, Londons.
Lieut C W Clarke, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C D V Cluff, Durhams.
Second-Lieut S D Cooper, Field Artillery.
Lieut H Cormac-Walshe, Field Artillery.
Capt W H Crowe, Leinsters.
Capt R C Dickins, Londons.
Second-Lieut T Dixon, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Dodds, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Drysdale, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E A C Dubois, Londons.
Captain R Dunbar, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H W Durlacher, Londons.
Second-Lieut A G Dutton, Field Artillery.
Captain C A B Elliott, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Fallows, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut V L Fisher, Rifle Corps.
Captain J C Gain, Londons.
Second-Lieut T S George, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P D Gibson, Londons.
Lieut J A C Greene, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R H Harris, Londons.
Second-Lieut W W Harrison, Liverpools.
Lieut S Haswell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J S Henderson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E J Higgins, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut M Hinch-Cliff, Field Artillery.
Captain H McL Hollingworth, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J L Hutchison, Londons.
Second-Lieut H W J Jacob, Londons.
Lieut V O James, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Jameson, Devons.
Lieut J L Johnson, Field Artillery.
Captain W E Jones, Liverpools.
Captain R P Kember, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R H King, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Knight, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A Laithwaite, Londons.
Second-Lieut F J Larkin, Londons.
Second-Lieut G E Lester, Londons.
Captain H S Lidiard, Londons.
Second-Lieut M S Lissack, Londons.
Second-Lieut F J McDonnell, Northumberlands.
Lieut M A Maclean, Seaforths.
Captain J M Malery, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Michell, Londons.
Second-Lieut R E Middleton, Field Artillery.
Captain W S Mieville, Londons.
Second-Lieut R H Miles, West Kents.
Lieut H Moorhouse, Field Artillery.
Captain J Morris, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A Morrison, Londons.
Second-Lieut M Oldrey, Londons.
Lieut H T Pape, Northumberlands.
Lieut A D Parkin, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T E Penny, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut H L Phillips, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R O Pickering, Warwicks.
Lieut B Preedy, Londons.
Lieut J B K Preedy, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Revell, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W E Rice, Londons.
Second-Lieut J L H Richards, Devons.
Second-Lieut R I Richards, Londons.
Captain E B Ruber, Londons.
Lieut E G Sharpe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C L Shaw, Berkshires.
Captain O S Sinnatt, Londons.
Lieut F J Smith, Londons.
Rev. G L Smith, Chaplains.
Second-Lieut H A Snell, Londons.
Captain A Stephen, Londons.
Second-Lieut R J Stockdale, Durhams.
Captain K H Stokes, Medicals.
Lieut A S Tadman, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C Thorne, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L W C Todd, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut M A Townshend, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Vint, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L F Webb, Londons.
Second-Lieut C W Wharton, Londons.
Second-Lieut H White, West Yorkshires.
Captain R Whyte, Londons.
Second-Lieut P H Woods, Machinegun Corps.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut J A Hope, Highland Light Infantry.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Adam, Royal Scouts.
Second-Lieut N S Honeyman, Royal Scots.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A Baxter, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J E V Chubb, Royal Scots.
Second Lieut F S Clark, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H E Fry, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F J Jones, Londons.
Lieut T C Jones, Londons.
Lieut J H Lawes, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P Linn, Royal Scots.
Rev. P Looby, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut D F Low, Royal Scots.
Second Lieut A W MacLaughlin, Flying Corps.
Second Lieut W C May, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut S A Meyers, Londons.
Second-Lieut C A Moore, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J R Naylor, Londons.
Second-Lieut R G Rayner, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Stubbs, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H J Thornton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W W Wilkin, Northumberlands.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A Percival, Machine-gun Corps should read Lieut.

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